THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,762—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
30th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	MOOLTAN	10000
12th	SALSETTE	8000		
19th	PERSIA	11250	MACEDONIA	10500
26th	MALOJA	8000		
2nd Nov.	CHINA	6022	MOREA	11035
9th	SALSETTE	8000		
16th	ARABIA	8000	MARMORA	10500
23rd	SALSETTE	6000		
30th	MEDINA	12500	MOLDAVIA	10400
7th Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
14th	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
21st	PERSIA	8000		

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

4th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	7500
11th	MACEDONIA	10500	MALWA	7100
18th	SALSETTE	8000		
25th	MALOJA	8000	MOOLTAN	10500
1st Nov.	SALSETTE	8000		
8th	CHINA	6022	MALOJA	11035
15th	SALSETTE	6000		
22nd	ARABIA	8000		
29th	MOLDAVIA	11000		
6th	MALOJA	12500		
13th	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
20th	EGYPT	8000		
27th	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
4th Dec.	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta. Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to S.S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connect Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day sailing. All passengers must attend at that pier at 12-30 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay nightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan. Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. Handsome accommodation on the Awnings.

apply to W. G. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chernich	1st Oct.
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct.
Gabelentz	3479	E. Scherich	1st Nov.
Laurin	3105	P. Badowich	15th Nov.
Leopoldina	3399	A. Bilaffer	16th Nov.
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	1st Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chernich	1st Oct.
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct.
Gabelentz	3479	E. Scherich	1st Nov.
Hansberg	1099	N. Chernich	16th Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chernich	1st Dec.
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	16th Dec.
Gabelentz	3479	E. Scherich	1st Jan.
Hansberg	1099	N. Chernich	16th Jan.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chernich	1st Feb.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5900	...	28th Oct.
F. Ferdinand	6916	...	28th Nov.
Austria	7583	...	28th Dec.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 679
To London via Trieste and back... „ 903

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 423
To London via Trieste and back... „ 633

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529
To London via Trieste and back... „ 832

* Fares according to Route and class on R

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO WEEKS FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, Ostend, Calais and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to or taken either by Messageries Maritimes or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, and Austrian Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Nisshin	6350	K. Tarabochia	...

For further particulars regarding apply to

E. STUPAR, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd.

52, Carnegie St., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorials, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, &c., &c., printed with neatness and despatch at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	3rd Oct.	9 a. m.	‡ C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	4th Oct.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	7th Oct.	11 a.m.	*P.D. and C.M.

* Cutch 2 and/or.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lhasa" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 2nd October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Talamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 12th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
1st October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
*Merion Hall	4237	.....	...	...	3 Oct.
City of Benares	5237	.....	...	...	11 „
City of Lucknow	7520	.....	...	...	17 „
City of Paris	9135	.....	9/10 Oct.	...	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7479	.....	21 „	...	9 „
*Newby Hall	5250	3 Oct.	19 „	...	26 „
City of Glasgow	5959	16 „	7/8 Nov.	...	26 „ 6 Dec.
Trafford Hall	6321	23 „	14 „	...	13 „
City of Agra	5094	31 „	23 „	...	1913
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	...	21 „ 1913
City of Lahore	5572	20 „	23 „ 1913	...	14 Jan.
City of Paris	9135	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	...	25 „

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merion Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Lockeley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

Ports.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	951	432	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
Liverpool	606	967	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
President	3410	Schutt	2nd Oct. 1912.
a Kanzler	3000	Schapp	19th „ 1912.
Somali	2855	Rasch	4th Nov. 1912.
a Hackgraf	3680	Jantzen	19th „ 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd September, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

Established 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

Capital paid up.....£400,000
Reserve.....£ 50,000

Head Office:—16 Charing Cross, London.

Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,650,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Serambau
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

ALLAHABAD BANK, Ltd.

Capital (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Paper) ... „ 32,00,000

Head Office:—ALLAHABAD.

Branches.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK Ld

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Funds... ... „ 17,350,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 307.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE VALUE OF A NAME

A REPUTATION for straight-forward dealing is one of the greatest assets of a firm. To acquire public confidence, many years of conscientious, arduous labour are essential business characteristics.

Courtesy in reply; promptness in despatch; rectitude in transactions; accommodation in dealing with individual situations.

The observance or disregard of these imperative qualifications combine either to make or mar commercial enterprise. Judging therefore by results and taking our stand upon the staunch and continued support which has attended our efforts, we affect no undue modesty in assuming that our methods have been

FAIR AND SQUARE

and that we have honestly established a fair name which compels the confidence of our numerous patrons in all parts of India, whom we have had, and still hope to have the pleasure to serve,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undermoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts etc. Annas 2 each.

TEETHACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless, Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take, Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair coats and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Re. 3 only.

SANDALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.
ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 3-8.
Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.
Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and coolly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-Sans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

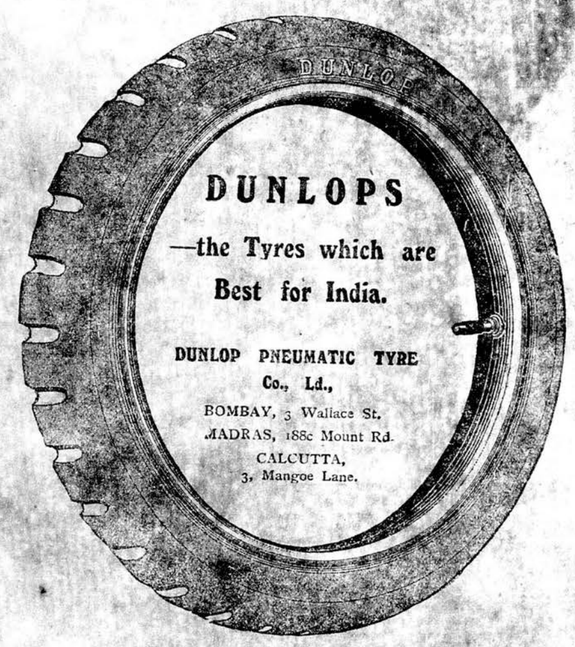
and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre

IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHANGES IN TIME TABLE.

To come into force from 1st October 1912.

CALCUTTA to BOMBAY 40 Hrs.
BOMBAY to CALCUTTA 41 Hrs.

WITH effect from TUESDAY the 1st October the timings of the UP and DOWN Bombay Mail trains will be modified.

No. 2 Up Mail will leave Howrah at 16 h. 35 m. Nagpur at 15 h. 0 m. and arrive at Bombay at 8 h. 30 m. The halts at the following Stations will be abolished:—

Sini, Raj-Gangpur, Champa, Bhatapara, Rajnandgaon, Amgaon, Tirora, and Tumsar Road.

No. 1 Down Mail will leave Bombay at 14 h. 0 m. Nagpur at 9 h. 0 m. and arrive at Howrah at 7 h. 10 m. The halts at the following stations will be abolished:—

Tumsar Road, Tirora, Bajnangaon, Bhatapara, Akaltara, Champa, Mungarpur, Sini and Galadih.

RESTAURANT CARS will be attached to the Up and Down Bombay Mail trains for the service of meals.

Changes will also be made in the Time Table of the Passenger trains between Howrah and Nagpur.

For full details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at all stations and this Railway's Guide obtainable at all principal stations and at Bookstalls.

C. ISMAY,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway House,
Kidderpore, Dated 26th September, 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 31st OCTOBER 1912, at the latest, for nomination to the Central Police Training School, Nasik, for the POST of SUB-INSPECTOR in the Police Department, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-552, Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated the 16th April, 1908.

2. The school course will commence early in January, 1913 and will last for 18 months.

3. Candidates seeking admission to the school must possess the following qualifications:—

(a) They must have passed an examination not lower than the School Final;

(b) They should know English and their mother-tongue must be one of the following three languages:—

MARATHI, GUJERATI or KANARESE.

(c) They must be of good character, social standing and position, and should hold certificates of character from two respectable residents of their native place;

(d) They must be not less than 5'—5" in height with achest measurement of not less than 33 inches (defated).

(e) They must not be below 22 years of age.

4. Applicants in Government service should apply through their immediate official superiors.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

"TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTES."

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDER for WASTES" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on THURSDAY the 10th October, 1912, at which date time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers, who wish to be present. The waste will require to be delivered at Lahore but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tenders. The under-mentioned are the items required:—

	Approximate Quantity.
Waste Cotton, white superior in cops for packing purposes	600 Cwts.
Waste cotton coloured soft quality for cleaning purposes	2250 Cwts.
Waste hessian thread	2250 Cwts.

2. Forms of tenders can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Re 5 will be made for each tender form.

3. Samples of waste tendered for (which should not exceed one pound in weight), legibly marked with the name and address of tenderer should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, not later than 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th October, 1912.

4. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for wastes and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6. The manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for non acceptance of a tender.

By Order,
OFFG. CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Naulakha, Lahore dated 20th September, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURADAS ROWJI a firm ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

1 JAVERVAHU widow of DAYAL KHIMJI.
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the executors of the last will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI deceased and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of April 1910 the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY the 8th day of October, 1912, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants above named in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga Road Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward O No. 2395 and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji on the north partly by the Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji and partly by the Dharamshala of Bhowsar caste, on the South by the Dharamshala of Motchee (Shoe makers) Community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff's abbreviated at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

ARRIVED on 30th September, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 30th September, 1912.

LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 5-30 P. M. (S. T.), at No. 1, Forbes Street, to consider the proceedings of the Liquidators and to pass any Resolution or Resolutions as may be deemed necessary.

SORABJEE E. WARDEN,
One of the Joint Liquidators.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of £4 per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

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in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

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BRANCH MANAGERS..... BOMBAY.

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A Lecture delivered

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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horsby Road and Church Gate Street

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....	Rs.	1,00,00,000
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RESERVE FUND.....	,,	3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$	17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£	1,500,000

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Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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They are self-adjusting.
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Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc.; at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bander Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st October 1912, at 2-30 p.m at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of seed, linseed, wheat, jowari, harda, rice, rapeseed, moog, grain, barley, bran turmeric, ajwan, mowra flowers, sugar, dry chillies, groundnuts, groundnut seeds, masuri, gunny bags, (iron pipes, bars, nails fencing wire, dust hoops, and pots), shirting cloth, paint tins, (empty cylinders and casks and drums) powrah, babool bark oil, brass lota, hemp loose, flooring tiles, luggage brushes, wood, red earth, odhatti, waste, mud, old records, bags of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

Wadi Bandar to Hyderabad Inv. No. 3 R. R. 82-20 of 2-1-1912.
1 box glass bangles.

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Under instructions from the P. and O. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3 p. m., (S. T.), the following goods salved from S. S. "Delhi."

7 cases Drapery, Millinery, Braces, shoes, harness fittings, motor car parts and apothwares.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1912.

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WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following:—

On account of the consignors:—
2 bales each 100 sh. jackets.
1 bale 100 morning coats.
1 bale 100 overcoats.
1 bale 50 overcoats.
1 bale containing 30 dozen vest coats jack breeches, trousers etc.

By order of the concerned—
100 square yards English flooring tiles of good design.
15 tons of broken tiles for Mosaic work.
24 cases St. Mitchel claret.
12 cases dinner claret.

By order of the concerned—
5 cases Japanese paper lantern.
3 crates glass bucket lamps for illumination.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

High Court Suit No. 694 of 1912.

Bhagwandas Cursondas ..... Plaintiff
Vs.
Mathuradas Cullianji and Mangaldas Mathuradas ..... Defendants

AUCTION SALE of 24 Cases Piece-Goods.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mathuradas Cullianji and Mangaldas Mathuradas the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following cases of piece-goods:—

6 Cases Silk flowered Alpacca.
3 Cases coloured Tassa.
6 Cases cotton Whipcord.
6 Cases cotton Jubilee coating.
1 Case cotton Dennis.
2 Cases mercerised cloth.
1 Case Artificial flowered silk.
200 Pieces striped woollen shirt flannel.

SALE ON THURSDAY 3rd OCTOBER at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and substantial and blackwood highly polished artistic household furniture, Barlock typewriter with tables and also cases, figure glass partition screen, cooking utensils, gents' bicycle, harmonium etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 3rd October, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co. and next to Messrs. Dunne & Co. in Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been removed for sale) the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood artistic and Many polished household furniture such as teak and blackwood single and double door cupboards, tapestry and velvet lined teak and blackwood suites of sofas and chairs, marble and tile topped teak and half back and reclining sofas, verandah benches, book cases, wooden and iron single and double bedsteads, cupboards, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, hat stands, washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, arm and armless easy, Curzon and low chairs, hall stands, dumbwaiters, figures, corner cabinets and brackets, bentwood chairs, Barlock typewriter tables and show cases, figure glass partition and glass and crockeryware, cooking utensils, gents' bicycle, harmonium, etc., etc.

The above furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND PROPERTY, at Kamatipura 8th Street.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Behramji H. Warden, Attorney for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Kadur Sullemanji, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land quit and ground rent tenure other than leasehold and saundi land or ground in the City of Bombay situate on the Southern side of Kamatipura 7th Street, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 199 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4137, New No. 1072 and Survey No. 3695, and New Survey No. 631 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1751 and 1752 Street No. 98 and 100 and 97, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Khoowa Mamji, on or towards the west by the property of Ramji Kamoti, on or towards the north by the Kamatipura 8th Street, and on or towards the south by the Kamatipura 7th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Behramji H. Warden, Attorney for the mortgagee at his Office, Small Cause Court Bailiff, Princess Street or the Undersigned.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

Bombay, 1st October, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT up to end of December, to select sites, report on suitability of land for Rubber and Cocoanut Cultivation, draw up estimates and lay out estates. Over 22 years' experience in rubber planting. Government certificate as an expert. Apply "EXPERT," care of this Paper.

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TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

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1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

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PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 28.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 30.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight...	1,240,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	101,000
East Indian do	101,000
American do	1,854,000
Other do	148,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	.....
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Stock	8,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	1,800
Do. Actual Exports	.....
Do. Week's Imports	.....
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	200,000
East Indian	13,000
Total afloat	234,000

The above was omitted in our yesterday's (Sunday's) telegrams.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [30TH SEPT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
40 Boxes Sovs...	30,00,000	Freemantle,	Chartered Bank
1 Box gold Bulln	76,800	do	do
7 Boxes gold Bullion and Sovereigns...	1,58,000 3,75,000	do	National Bank
1 Parcel Silver..	4	London	Russo-Asiatic Bank
1 Parcel Silver..	20	do	Hongkong Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	6	6,696
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	12	14,163

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 21 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues firm and rates are unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. ready, 1s. 4 1-16d. T.T. 15th October, 1s 4 1-16d. Demand for the mail, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. There are few Private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Oct.-Dec.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...120
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...209 3-4
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The settlement passed off to-day the market fluctuating between 95 15-16 and 96 1-8. A fairly large business was done. Closing rates for cash and the 31st Oct. Settlement are as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 1 0
Settlement	...	,, 95 15 0

BULLION:—

Saturday's closing prices for bar silver in London were 1-16 both for ready and forward, at 29 7-16 and 29 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 63 3-4. The local market has kept fairly steady to-day, rates opening at 74 3-4 ex duty for cash and the settlement and closing as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 15 3
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	23 15 3
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	,,	74 11 0
1st Settlement	...	,,	74 11 0
2nd Settlement	...	,,	74 15 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	,,	84 1 0
1st Settlement	...	,,	84 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	,,	84 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Saturday's advices from America report a moderate advance of 8 to 14 points in futures. Further fluctuations are likely. The Bureau Report and Ginners' report are expected here on Thursday. Yesterday (Sunday) the local market was firmer, and good Broach was done in the bazaar at Rs. 303. The market opened steady this morning at this price, and has remained almost unchanged during the day, closing as under. Only a small business has been done. Exporters are practically out of the market.

The demand for ready cotton is very moderate. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	310	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	303	,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	296	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	,,	293	,,
Fine M.G.Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	287	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	284	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	274	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	264	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	265	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,,	268	Dec.
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	271	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengal's ...	,,	250	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000
Total Imports ...	...	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6-30	6-26	6-20
+05	+05	+05

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6-20	6-21	6-22
+05	+05	+04
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6-23	6-24	6-25
+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 5 0	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	,,	10 10 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8 3 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	,,	8 0 0	B.T.
Yellow ,, ,, ...	,,	9 0 0	,,

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	54 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	... ,,	47 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	,, Rs.	12 11 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	39 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	26 8 0	
Forward ...	... ,,	25 4 0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 8 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 2 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 4 6	R. T.
,, ,, May 1913 ...	,,	5 6 9	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay			1,725
Bank of India			65
Eastern Bank			88
Indian Specie			74

MILLS.

David			510
Kohinoor			877 1-2
New Great Eastern			266 1-4
Standard			1,450
Swan Mill			252 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	—		173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			185
Bombay S. N. Ordinary			292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill			1,615

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley			572 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday :—

Cotton		1,606	bales.
Wheat		13,566	cwts.
Linseed		2,001	,,
Rapeseed		541	,,
Gingellyseed		427	,,
Poppyseed		8	,,
Groundnuts...		1,943	,,
Castorseed		863	,,
Rice		2,068	,,
Myrabollams..		1,054	,,
Cottonseed		1,275	,,
Mowrased		890	,,
Gram		5,032	,,
Joowar		2,218	,,
Maize		nil.	
Barley		1,465	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 28th Sept. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 21st Sept. 1912 :—

Liabilities.	Sept. 21. Rs.	Sept. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,19,79,234	1,39,74,196
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	11,25,39,697	11,21,78,463
Post Bills	4,463	4,463
Sundries	20,10,698	20,17,275
	14,71,34,092	14,87,74,427
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,32,30,047	2,35,93,205
Other authorised Securities	69,860	8,85,326
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	98,22,850	99,04,756
Loans do. do. ...	4,59,83,655	4,58,12,859
Bills discounted and purchased	1,63,57,428	1,58,25,466
Dead Stock	2,35,546	2,35,547
Stamps	4,338	4,326
Bullion	11,73,221	11,49,261
Balances with other Banks	14,17,988	4,39,229
Sundries...	1,72,025	1,73,879
Cash	4,86,68,034	5,07,50,573
	14,71,34,092	14,87,74,427

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Sept. 1912.				
Bengal ...	33,25,000	56,58,625	23,28,625	.....
In Aug. 1912				
Bombay ...	28,54,150	45,39,730	16,85,580	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

Six Sales of Bengal Opium and Five Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
To end of Sept. 1912.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	19950000	32766110	12816110	.....
To end of Aug. 1912.				
Bombay ...	9802350	15406994	5604344	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th Sept., 1912, as compared with the statement of 17th Sept. 1912 :—

Liabilities.	Sept. 17. Rs. a. p.	Sept. 24. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,64,13,596 11 4	1,83,30,358 10 2
Other Deposits, &c ...	18,23,41,476 4 9	17,85,13,214 9 4
Bank Post Bills, &c...	8,8.,133 3 9	17,50,410 11 1
Sundries ...	17,18,676 11 1	17,55,663 10 8
	23,96,57,782 14 11	23,86,49,647 9 3
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ...	2,13,24,720 0 0	2,13,00,970 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	91,13,037 0 0	91,84,007 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,66,14,010 11 9	3,88,69,085 2 1
Bills discounted, &c	4,22,10,819 10 6	4,41,18,829 5 5
Balances with other Banks ...	3,40,39,895 6 11	3,48,30,762 3 6
Bullion	20,06,017 8 7	15,03,860 14 1
Dead Stock ...	25,03,768 15 9	25,03,960 7 4
Stamps	11,502 4 1	12,259 13 2
Sundries	4,17,208 3 0	4,14,926 8 5
	14,82,41,049 12 7	15,27,38,661 6 0
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	9,14,16,733 2 4	8,59,10,986 3 3
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	23,96,57,782 14 11	23,86,49,647 9 3

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	29,15,633	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	9,98,871	Decrease.
Other Deposits	38,28,262	Do.
Post Bills...	8,56,277	Increase.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments... ...	47,210	Increase.
Loans...	22,55,075	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	19,08,010	Do.
Mercantile Bills	7,90,867	Do.
Cash at Head Office	65,32,970	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	10,27,223	Increase.

Percentage 42.88.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1912, and in the four months April to July 1912, compared with the corresponding period of 1910 and 1911.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowner under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY in pounds of YARN Spun.

	Month of July. 1910	1911	1912
British India			
Bombay — —	40291176	36945374	39631971
Madras — —	3323256	3524362	4071682
Bengal — —	3.95566	2851581	3136260
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3404384	2995641	3714368
Punjab	631756	567937	329033
Central Provinces and Berar...	2722907	2490216	2937967
Total	53574045	49103411	53811373
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, (a) Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (b) and Pondicherry...(c)	3050445	3377363	3872547
Grand Total ..	56624491	52480774	56691920

(a) Mill closed since October 1909.
(b) Figures included since April 1911.
(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.
(d) Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods : the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.]

		Month of July. 1910	1911	1912
British India.				
Bombay	(pds.	12153861	10140551	16628697
	(yds.	53933763	73883831	73249724
	(doz.	48951	38105	35881
Madras	(pds.	575214	672661	791387
	(yds.	1893237	2116103	2608624
	(doz.	1875	1157	4915
Bengal	(pds.	226388	151693	308348
	(yds.	1234730	926980	1589335
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	(pds.	806266	765943	892841
	(yds.	3938785	3220727	3742191
	(doz.	2278	3742	9234
Punjab	(pds.	61316	45803	93203
	(yds.	186582	127851	409815
	(doz.	..	301	472
Central Provinces and Berar	(pds.	894480	1109118	928710
	(yds.	3502720	4152084	3648286
	(doz.	263	521	554
Total —	(pds.	14710789	13076831	19043679
	(yds.	63296-27	84127176	85247474
	(doz.	53927	43859	51039
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b) — ...	(pds.	1216228	1278815	a 1158255
	(yds.	3113098	4932444	4319719
	(doz.	4695	4115	3149
Grand Total —	(pds.	15927017	20155346	20201934
	(yds.	68412975	89 59620	89566993
	(doz.	57822	47974	54208

(a) From the month of August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.
(c) Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—37 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 520 bales sawri cotton, J Cassum ; 475 cwts cottonseed, M Chogpal ; 35 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 4,000 cwts barley, Sanday and Co ; 125 bales wool, B Hurbham.

FOR HULL.

Welsh Prince s—14,000 cwts barley, 4,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umona s—4,900 tons manganessore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—55 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed ; 50 bales hemp, F Khoobchand ; 2 bales carpets, L Callianbhoy ; 3 cases brass wear, 1 case sandal wood boxes, L B Bhookwalla ; 253 cwts termeric, 31 cwts termeric bulbs, 55 cwts sandal wood chips, S Nowroji and Co ; 70 bales sawri cotton, B Hurbhum ; 8 cases metal curious, 31 bundles mowza mates, B F Bhamgara ; 36 cwts fishmaws, M J Jumabhoy , 22 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 57 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 38 cwts mother of pearl shells, E Sooltansiliy ; 114; bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co ; 91 cwts old rubber, A H A Shivalla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Stanley Hall s—12,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros ; 3,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Silksworth Hall s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co,

Welsh Princes—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Geddington Court s—439 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Crombie s—6,030 cwts, linseed, Ralli Bros: 150 tons iron plates, G H Hakimji ; 450 tons old iron, A Aboodally; 487 cwts myrabollams S Cooverji and Co; 3,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—200 cwts skins, H M Halim

FOR FIUME.

Cleopatra s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANFORD—September 24, at Mitzapr, to Mr and Mrs Harold Branford, a son.

GLASCOCK—Sept. 7, at Dalhousie, the wife of L. C. Glascock, Indian Police, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Athletic Sports, St. Mary's School, 4-30 p.m.

Rover's Football Tournament.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim :—"Perseverance and tact are the two great qualities most valuable to all men.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Silent Heroes ... T Bidgood
Overture ...	Hungarian ... Keler Bela
Valse ...	The Sunshine Girl ... Rubens
Grand Selection	Il Trovatore ... Verdi
Characteristic Piece ...	The Virginia Skedaddle. Rosenfeld
Selection ...	The Monsme ... Monckton
Highland Patrol.	The Wee Macgreegor ... Amors

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The public appreciation of this week's programme has manifested itself in the most practical manner in the large and enthusiastic audiences that have witnessed the shows. The sale of tickets has had to be stopped which is quite a unique experience in India. The disappointed ones however have been content to wait in the garden for the succeeding show and it is therefore evident that the people of Bombay are not apathetic about these going, when something worth seeing is offered for their delectation.

The consensus of opinion undoubtedly is that the representation of Madame Sarah Bernhardt in the title-role of "The Lady with the Camelias" is far and away the best dramatic film, that has yet been produced in this city and the success attained has been due to no small extent to the orchestra, which has rendered most effectively the music of the opera "Traviata" (composed and written by Verdi for Duma's story). The programme generally maintains a variety intended to suit all tastes, and includes the usual comic films, which give plenty of scope to the risible faculties of the audience.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School for Recruits daily from 7-30 a. m.

2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Riding School this Tuesday morning, the 1st inst., at 7-30 a.m., punctually.

Dress—Khaki Drill, Regimental Saddles, (waist belts and Bandoliers to be worn). Arms will be issued on parade.

All members are requested to attend.

3. It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning, the 29th October next, at 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R,
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1912.

223. Parades No. 1 and 2 Companies—Parades will be held as under in the Town Hall Compound at 9-30 p. m.

No. 1 Company, Wednesday, 2nd October, 1912.
No. 2 Company, Thursday, 3rd October, 1912.
Subject—15 pdr Gun Drill.
Dress—Mufti.

225. Parades F. E. Company.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Thursday next, the 3rd October, 1912 and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

224. Instructional Classes—A Depression Range Finding Class and a Semaphore Signalling Class will shortly be started ; all members desirous of attending these Classes must submit their names to the Adjutant's Office not later than the 5th October, 1912.

227. Meeting.—There will be a meeting for members of No 1 Company B V A at Head quarters on Tuesday October 8th at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.
Subject :—Promotions,

228. Inspection—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and E E Companies on Saturday October 26th at Middle Ground at 3-30 p.m. Details of parade will be published later.

229. Leave Officers—Leave of absence has been granted to 2nd Lieut P H Fatallack B V A from 15th to 31st October 1912 both days inclusive.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1912.

547. Parades—There will be no Parade for "G" Company on Wednesday the 2nd Instant.

11.—All Recruits by the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

548. Bugle Practice—There will be Bugle practice to-day Tuesday the 1st Inst., at 6 p.m. at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 29th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 30th September :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	2	2
This day last year... ...	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		84
Same date last year		60

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas' Estate.

Mr. Justice Davar, sitting on the Testamentary and Intestate side of the High Court, heard a petition presented by Mr. Ruttonsi Dharamsi Morarji in which he prayed that letters of administration to the estate of his late father, Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas, Limited, to such property as he held as member of a joint Hindu family, may be granted to him, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, and further prayed that such property might be exempted from probate duty.

The value of the immovable property was said to be worth over twenty lakhs of rupees.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared on behalf of Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gokuldas, one of the executors.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of this petition, said, Mr. Dharamsi Morarji Gokuldas, a well-known and wealthy merchant of Bombay, died on the 13th of May, 1912. He left surviving him his widow and three sons. On the 4th of April, 1902, Mr. Dharamsi executed a will which was prepared in the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and the will was duly attested by Mr. Craigie and his clerk. By this will Mr. Dharamsi appointed Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Gopaldas Liladhar, and Pritamlal Dhirajlal, the executors and trustees thereof.

On the 10th of August, 1903, Mr. Dharamsi executed a codicil, whereby he revoked the appointment of Gopaldas Liladher and in his place substituted his brother, Narotamdas Morarji Gokuldas, as executor and trustee, and in other respects he confirmed the will by his codicil.

In the third paragraph of his will, Mr. Dharamsi declared that all the property, both movable and immovable, referred in the will, was his own absolute property, and proceeded to dispose of the whole of that property. By his will he gave legacies to his relatives, servants and "cows." He then directed that a school or a college, and failing that an orphanage, should be established at an outlay of Rs. 1,35,000, and that such institution should bear his name. He further created a trust of Rs. 1,50,000 in favour of his wife Ruttonvahu, and after making various other provisions, he dealt with and disposed of the residue of his estate.

Two of Mr. Dharamsi's sons were now adults and one was a minor. The eldest son, Mr. Ruttonsi, had presented this petition. In this petition he had stated that his father and the sons were members of a joint Hindu family, and the entire property, of which he died possessed, was joint and ancestral property. He claimed that as the eldest male member of a joint Hindu family and as the manager of that property he was entitled to administer that part of the joint Hindu family, which stood in the name of his late father, Dharamsi.

On the presentation of this petition citations were issued to the executors named in the will and the codicil, to appear before the Testamentary Judge, and accept or refuse the office of executors and otherwise show cause why administration as prayed should not be granted to the petitioner.

On the 5th September, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar informed the Prothonotary that he did not intend to appear on the citation, and the other executor, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, wrote to the petitioner's solicitors that he did not want to appear; Bhagwandas Narotamdas was dead, and Pritamlal Dhirajlal did not appear. Mr. Craigie on behalf of Mr. Narotamdas Morarji alone appeared at the hearing.

On the merits of the application his lordship had no reason whatever to doubt that the statements made in the petition were wholly correct.

The difficulty that presented itself was whether on the face of the will and the codicil, the Court could pass the order prayed for. This application was made to his lordship in his capacity as Testamentary Judge. A Judge exercising Testamentary and intestate jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay, had no power to declare that a will made by a testator was invalid and inoperative in law, by reason of the testator having no power to make such a will and dispose of the property mentioned in the will. The Testamentary Judge could adjust no civil rights to property between parties. The testator in his will had stated that the property in question was his own absolute property. The petitioner says that this was an incorrect statement and that the property was joint ancestral property. If the Court made an order as prayed for, it would affect the legacies and trust created under the will. The Testamentary Court had therefore no power to declare that the will and codicil were inoperative and invalid in law. Such a declaration could only be made by the High Court in the exercise of its Original jurisdiction.

The Court accordingly directed that the will and the codicil produced by Mr. Craigie be delivered to the Testamentary Registrar to be lodged in the Registry.

The petitioner was referred to a competent court to obtain a declaration that the will was inoperative and invalid in law. If the petitioner succeeded in obtaining such a declaration, the Court would then proceed to consider the present petition.

THE LATE MAHOMED ESMAIL MOLAN.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah moved for the appointment of a receiver to the estate of the late Mahomed Esmail Molan.

The motion was in support of a notice, dated the 7th of September, in a suit filed by Abdul Rehman Esmail and others against Abdul Samat and others for the administration of the estate of the deceased, Mahomed Esmail Molan.

Immediately after the plaintiffs had filed their suit the first defendant filed another suit against the plaintiffs, and the second defendant on the same cause of action and praying for the same reliefs.

Mr. Bahadurji, on behalf of the first defendant, conceded that in the circumstances of the case a receiver might be appointed, but he objected to the suit filed by his client being stayed.

Mr. Justice Davar observed that on a full consideration of the facts, he was of opinion that though the plaint was not lodged as required by the rules, in view of the fact of the threat held out by the first defendant that he would file a suit on the same cause of action and for the same reliefs, the plaintiffs had rightly urged that their case was one of special urgency and there was in the court's opinion no irregularity.

It was evident that the first defendant was in possession of some of the property of the deceased and he would have to account for the same. It was therefore undesirable that the conduct of the suit for the administration of the estate of deceased should be in his hands as it would be if the suit filed by him was not stayed.

The court held that the second suit filed by the first defendant was wholly unnecessary and directed that it be stayed.

The Court appointed Mr. Lang, receiver of the estate of the late Mahomed Esmail Molan, with power to file suits and recover rents and eject tenants if necessary. The receiver was also empowered to carry on the business of the soda water factory belonging to the estate of the deceased if he found it beneficial in the interests of the parties to do so.

Costs of the parties of this motion to be costs in the cause.

S. S. "GYMERIC."

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Davar, the suit filed by Messrs Andrew Yule and Co., against Messrs A. M. Jeewanji and Co., and Mr. Lang, the Official Receiver, was called on for hearing.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, with Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that on the 22nd of November, 1911, one Gulam Hoosein Essaji entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs to charter to them the steamship "Gymeric," of which steamer Gulam Hoosein Essaji was the owner. The steamer was chartered for twelve consecutive voyages from Calcutta to Bombay for the conveyance of coal. Four out of the twelve voyages were performed. Subsequently Gulam Hoosein, by a mortgage dated the 6th of December, 1911, mortgaged the steamer to Messrs. A. M. Jeewanji and Co., the first defendant, to secure advances amounting to Rs. 60,000 and such further advances as might be necessary to be made by the first defendant to him, which was not to exceed two lakhs. The first defendant on the date of the mortgage was fully aware of the charter.

The first defendant then filed a suit against Gulam Hoosein to enforce the mortgage, and prayed "inter alia

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,134 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Cleopatra, 2,129 tons, Captain N. Chersich, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Manuri, 2,042 tons Captain P. H. Gore, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with 687 pilgrims on board as passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Calcutta 4886 tons, Captain A. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Waddon, 2,561 tons, Captain J. Whiston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda, 1899 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussrah with a general cargo, 154 horses, 146 cases opium and 14 cabin and 40 deck passengers.

The Arab steamers Ld. steamer Koweit, 1,336 tons, Captain W. H. Coates R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Semiramis, 2,552 tons, Captain A. Bilaffer, arrived in harbour yestesday from Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibsone ...Troopship
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 30.

Assaye	4339 Cockman ...Sughai... 23-10	...P & O Co
Argenfels	3537 Schmidt	...W & A G & Co
Banca	3794 Poter	...P & O Co
Baron Ogilvy	2908 Bridge	...T M & Co
Baroda	1999 Penny	...M M & Co
City of Calcutta	4886 Elliott	...K N & Co
Edith	1815 Beeching ...Repairing	...
		J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric	2598 Cusnack	...B N Lang
Glenchuy	3067 White	...T M & Co
Gramsbergen	3157 Goot	...T M & Co
Islanda	3361 Reid	...M M & Co
Itanra	3362 Lyne	...M M & Co
Kola	510 Elton	...M M & Co
Koweit	2336 Coates ...Arab Steamers Ld	
Kattenturm	3471 Volkmann	...W & A G & Co
Lawoe	1817 Brawig ...Arab Steamers Ld	
Nurani	2870 White	...T M & Co
Strathleven	2845 Brown ...W and A G and Co	
Shirby	2192 Stone	...T M & Co
Semiramis	2552 Belaffer	...A L S N Co
Uganda	3498 Kilpatrick	...M M & Co
Waddon	2576 Whiston	...

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Den of Crombie	3123	Jarvis			K N & Co
D&E Athenic	2038	Penwill			S Smith & Co.
F Clan Matheweon	3052	Harris			J Finlay & Co
H Rehmani	1872	Green	Jeddah		Bo S N Co Ld
K Bo Maru	3398	Naguchi	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
O Praesident	2086	Schutt	Z'bar	4-10	
					A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-10 ... A L S N Co
2	Circassia	4326	Osborne	L'pool	9-10 ... W & A G & Co
3	Silkworth Hall	3041	Owen	Port Said	30-9 ... W & A G & Co.
4	Gedding Court	2495	Gleghorn	Antwerp	... J M & Co
5	Palamcotta	2207	Cutbush	Durban	... M M & Co
8	Welsh Prince	3218	Hodson	Dunkirk	... J Mackintosh & Co
10&11	India	4173	Gordon	Shanghai	...9-10... P & O S N Co
12&13	Egypt	4207	Summers	London	... P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Basreh	...3-10... M M & Co
15	Putiala	1929	Bamber	Basreh	... M M & Co
16	Lalpoora	2124	Milne	Calcutta	...M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bhownagar	... Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	...Bo S N Co

B. I. Dock.

Lindala	2183	Piggott	...M M & Co

30 ton crane.

Dredger Kala ...401 Walker...Repairing...Bo P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Waddon	Whiston	Barry Aug 30
	Baroda	Penny	Basreh Sept 22
	Koweit	Coates	Jeddah Sept 20
	Semiramis	Bilaffer	Trieste Sept 12
	City of Calcutta	Elliot	Liverpool Sept 8

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	City of Benares	Miller	Liverpool &c
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi &c
	Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Cleopatra, Chersich for Trieste &c.
" Lalpoora, Milne for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Umona for Liverpool &c.
" Stanley Hall for Liverpool &c.
" India for China &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, left Suez on the afternoon of the 28th Sept.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 28th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Polynesien, left Aden for Bombay on 28th Sept at 10 a.m. and she is expected here on 3rd instant at 6 a.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens arrived at Suez on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sardegna, from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant and expected to arrive at Bombay the 5th Oct. morning.

It is understood that the mind of Ullasker Datt, one of the Manicktolla Bomb Case prisoners now in the Andamans, has given way as the result of Malaria and that his case is now under consideration by the Government of India.

A quarrel between two members of the French Press in Paris, had tragic results. M. Flandcasin Miron, twenty-one years old, who recently joined the staff of the "Petit Journal," had a discussion in the office with M. Albert Valin, the acting Editor, M. Valin, who is the author of several successful plays and books, and one of the most respected newspaper men in Paris, lost his temper with the younger man, and suddenly fell dead from heart failure. M. Miron, frightened at what had happened, rushed out of the chief's room shouting, "I have killed my chief," and, drawing a revolve shot himself in the head.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you mind trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years'

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
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Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 1st October, 1912.

THE DALAI LAMA'S RETURN.

THE expected news of the Dalai Lama's return to Lhassa has now reached India, and Tibetan affairs may, therefore, be considered tranquil at present. The disarmed Chinese troops do not yet seem to have entered British territory, but the reports show that the movement may begin at any time. In the capital itself the ravages of the siege are being repaired and the business of daily life has now been resumed. So quickly has the Tibetan situation changed since 1904, when the veil of mystery that surrounded Lhassa was lifted by the British Expedition, that a light railway from the Forbidden City to the Indian frontier is now talked of; and there is other evidence that the advantages of freer intercourse with their neighbours have now become apparent to the Lamas themselves. Until now the people apart from the Lamas have counted for nothing in the politics of their country; but it is posible that contact with British, and latterly with Chinese troops, has stirred some longings among the laity and disposed them to question the value of priestly government. If, as is now probable, Tibet is to be drawn into the *welt-politik*, as it has to some extent already been drawn since the beginning of this century, the old state of affairs can never recur. The seclusion, which once invested Lhassa with so much charm for students of the occult has been irreparably destroyed, and the origin of thaumaturgical phenomena in India and elsewhere can no longer be traced back to a city which has been invaded by foreign soldiery and in whose streets blood has flowed. As soon as the Younghusband Expedition had exposed the cruelty and squalid crime which the pretended sanctity of the capital had concealed from the civilized world for over half-a-century, some change in the government of the country became inevitable. And now the unrest in China, which it is the fashion to attribute to a spirit pervading at the present time all the peoples of the world, has reached Tibet and has confirmed the lessons taught by experience of Indian discipline and power.

But the greatest change of all is that which has occurred in the position of the Dalai Lama himself. If the old regime had continued, he would not now in all probability be alive, and he may thank his stars and Lord Curzon that the latter's cleverly planned expedition drove him from his monastery at Lhassa and removed him from the reach of local intrigues at the critical time of his life. The Dalai Lama is a monk and the official head of Northern Buddhism. In theory he was a sacred personage, being one of the few priest-kings still left on the earth, and occupying a position to which there is no parallel in Christendom. He was a re-incarnation of his immediate predecessor, whose place he was nominally trained from infancy to take in the monastery and in the city. But like other priest-kings he held his post on only a precarious tenure. The Dalai Lamas have hitherto always died young. Although his rival did not lurk in the recesses of the monastery ready to stab him as he passed, dangers quite as real as another priest's knife threatened the young Lama as soon as he grew to manhood. The officials of the monastery, like the Shoguns in Japan, had no desire to see the nominal ruler handling the keys of the treasury and the reins of government; but instead of keeping him shut up as the Mikado formerly was, they took a still more effective method of preventing his interference in mundane matters. The story of the selection of a successor among the infants of the country has often been told. All infants below a certain age were tested with the bell and the dorje and the other instruments of Buddhist worship; and the child that showed the greatest aptitude in using the apparatus was supposed to have inherited the deceased Lama's gifts and spirit. The child thus chosen was in turn educated for the high position of Dalai Lama, until he too grew up when another election became necessary. From this gate British arms and the stir of foreign politics have happily preserved the present dignitary. He has come to manhood unharmed, and his gentleness and dignity have impressed all who have met him during his sojourn in India. It is a little curious to think that while the pressure of British arms probably saved his life, the advance of the Chinese force that drove him to find refuge in India, has probably been the best opportunity of his life. He has seen something of British administration and of British authority. He has experienced the genuine hospitality of the Government of India, and has come in contact with at least one civilized state which can show disinterested kindness to a stranger and a guest; and he returns to Lhassa with views and experiences that have certainly widened his outlook and informed his mind. Acting upon a man of his intelligence and amiability, his residence in India will affect for good his whole future career.

Since last we referred to Tibetan affairs the full text of the *Times'* remarkable article has reached India, together with the no less remarkable letter from Sir Francis Younghusband, which has drawn attention to the new state of matters in Tibet. Anything that the gallant leader of Lord Curzon's expedition has to say must necessarily be listened to with respect; and we are free to admit that he makes out a better case than the summary to the leading journal's article did for closer supervision by the Government of India over Tibetan independence. The argument that a continuance of the present unrest will affect Nepal and Sikkim is specially to be considered. But it is possible that the Note presented by the British minister at Pekin had already has its effect and sufficient effect for the time being on the relations between China and Tibet. It is to be supposed that a good deal was said on the subject before a formal note was presented; and the tranquillity now prevailing may well be ascribed to British influence. If that is so, no further steps are, in the meantime, called for. Whether the Dalai Lama's prestige remains as great as formerly, or whether it has waned along with the unveiling and the invasions of the sacred city, it is not yet possible to say. But if, as is likely, the priest-king retains most of his authority, the best hope for the Tibetans is to look up to him as their ruler, and the best policy for India is for our Government to support him in his task. His acquaintance with Indian methods will ensure some fairness in his administration, and if he turns out as strong as he is amiable, the horrible punishments and customs of former days will not likely be resumed. Enlightenment seems to have spread to Lhassa; and by a strange turn it is the mysterious Dalai Lama who seems destined to take the principal part in carrying out the new ideas of just administration and commercial progress.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL'S RECORD.

It seems certain that Sir George Clarke, who has just seen the close of the first enlarged Council in Bombay, will still be here to inaugurate the new one, which will probably assemble in January. If this should prove to be the case, it will be quite appropriate. It will be a happy circumstance, the success of the first Council having been so largely due to the personality of His Excellency, that he should still be here to guide the outset of its successor's career. It must have been an occasion of great satisfaction to the Governor that at the close of the session of the Council on Saturday, he could undertake a review of the work of the Bombay Legislature during the three years of its existence, and find so much in it which was satisfactory. All that the Governor had to say about the utility of the new body, we heartily endorse. When the enlarged Councils scheme was first mooted, fears were very reasonably expressed in many quarters of the entire utility of the enlargement, but we are glad to acknowledge that experience has smoothed a good many of these away. For instance, it was thought that the increase in the number of members of the Council would result in an increase in the quantity of speech-making and in nothing more. There has, undoubtedly, been a large increase in the amount of speech-making. It is evidently difficult for the Indian to make a wise use of time and vocal energy in debate. Even the most experienced speakers frequently wander into lengthy and irrelevant digressions. At the same time we are bound to admit that the speech-making has shown a marked improvement in quality, while it is impossible to dispute that the practical value of the Council's proceedings has been great. Twenty-two bills have been before the Council and of these eighteen, some of them measures of high importance, have become law. At the same time thirty-two resolutions, introduced by members, have resulted in free discussions on many phases of public affairs, varying in importance and interest. Even where these have not resulted in agreement, they must have afforded a good deal of enlightenment, both to official and non-official members, and in nine cases they ended in unanimous recommendations proceeding from the Council to the Executive Government. This is part of a record, which will entitle the members to view it with satisfaction. And we have no doubt that a large amount of the energy, which this represents, has been instilled into the Council by the example and the ardent spirit of Sir George Clarke. By his educational policy, for instance, he has given a tremendous impetus to educational work in the Presidency, and has imbued his Council with an enthusiasm, which now equals his own. The enlarged Bombay Council has much for which to thank its first President, for under his tactful guidance it has achieved a record, which may be justly regarded as a pattern for other provinces.

AHMEDABAD'S WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee of management of the Ahmedabad Municipality has set for itself an heroic programme of public works for the improvement of the city, calculated to cost something over twenty-two and a half lakhs of rupees. The outlay on these is to be paid out of loans, for the repayment of which sundry new taxes are to be imposed or old taxes increased—one of the latter being the water-tax which it is proposed shall be increased from five to ten per cent. on the rental value of property. There seems to be no other legitimate way of raising the money, but an agitation is afoot against the increase of the water-tax which critics of the Committee declare to be "unnecessary, incapable of justification on the ground of the present or prospective exigencies of the city, and is too high for the public to bear." In support of this contention a public meeting of the inhabitants was held in Ahmedabad, and, we hear a petition in opposition to the scheme is now on its way to the Governor-in-Council, praying that it may be vetoed. Of course, the petition is fortified by a mass of figures, intended to prove that the increase is unnecessary, but figures can be quoted both ways. An increase from five per cent. to ten per cent. does seem large and it may be the Committee is prepared to accept some modification. On the other hand, it is stated that unless the water-tax is raised to double its present amount, the interest to be paid to the debenture-holders and the amount of the sinking fund necessary to lay by every year to discharge the loan, cannot possibly be met from the ordinary and current municipal revenues. The opponents would prefer posterity help them to a larger extent than is proposed, and favour the grant of a thirty years' loan instead of twenty. Thirty years is a long time and before its expiry other public works will be required—when, unless a great effort be made now, the burden will be far heavier for posterity. We should like to see the doubling of the water-tax avoided if it is all possible, and trust some less objectionable item may be discovered to replace this. Having the price of water should be avoided if by any means it can.

THE KARNATAK AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

So RAPID has been the advance of secondary education in the Bombay Presidency that it was distinctly a shock to find from the debate at the Legislative Council, that there is one section of the province, which is still without an arts college. This is the southern portion of the Presidency, the Karnatak, a tract of fertile country, which comprises four districts. The two speakers, who advocated the claims of the Karnatak to Government assistance, did not fail to lay effective emphasis upon its isolation in this respect. They spoke gratefully but pointedly of the more favoured treatment which has been granted to Maharashtra and Gujarat, and they did not fail to enumerate the three arts colleges in Bombay, the two which are established in Poona, the college at Ahmedabad, and even that which has been provided for Sind. By comparison the condition of the Karnatak does seem pitiable, but like most things which appear strange there is a reason for it. The two hon'ble members to whom we have referred, Mr. Belvi and Mr. Rodda, both assigned the reason to the poverty of the Karnatak. This, however, the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill bluntly denied. He said it was not owing to the poverty of the Karnatak, but owing to the indifference of the wealthier classes there, that there had been an absence of local effort, such as primarily secured for the other sections of the Presidency their colleges. This view was, in fact, though perhaps unintentionally, born out by Mr. Belvi's speech. He said he had endeavoured to raise a fund of two lakhs by suggesting to possible subscribers that the collection of that sum would enlist the sympathies of Government, sufficiently to induce them to establish a college. However, he met with little or no success. He was given the cold response that no undertaking had been given by Government, that two lakhs would ensure its provision of a college, and therefore no subscription was forthcoming. It is not surprising, in view of such an apathetic attitude, that Government requires still to be convinced that there is in the Karnatak a real desire for higher education, and a prospect that the college will receive adequate support. However, they have now definitely promised that if a satisfactory local fund is raised, they will do all that they are permitted to do by regulation. It is to be hoped, therefore, that at a second attempt Mr. Belvi's attempts at collecting money will be more successful. There is no doubt that the Karnatak ought to have a college, and that its inhabitants ought to be eager to assist in securing one, for it is becoming increasingly difficult to find room for Kanarese students in the colleges of Bombay and Poona.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 28th September.

THE Health Department statement showing places where mosquito larvæ were found last week is held over for want of space.

THE Most Rev. Stanislaus Zaleski, Vicar Apostolic, arrived at Delhi last Saturday with his Secretary and remains there a week before proceeding to Simla.

THE diversion of the Agra-Delhi Railway from Okhala, has not yet been settled. The railway needs of the new cantonment, west of the Ridge, are now being considered.

MR. C. V. BLISS, Officiating Traffic Manager Bengal and North Western Railway, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ross-Johnson as Secretary to the Indian Railway Conference Association.

News has been received of a fatal accident at Garhi on the Kashmir Road in which Sirdar Bahadur Dial Singh Gyani, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Intelligence Department and his wife have lost their lives.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Aviation in Warfare.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, nor the conquest of the air without mishap, but it would seem that we have been having rather more than our fair share of military airship disasters in the newly formed Royal Flying Corps. The lives of four good men and true has been the toll exacted by the air since I last wrote, Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Wyness-Stuart, just a week ago, near Hitchen and Lieutenants Bettington and Hotchkiss on Tuesday near Oxford. Two such accidents, involving the loss of brave and valuable lives within the short space of a week are much to be deplored, and the sympathy of all will be with the relatives of those who have sacrificed themselves in advancing the new science which has become an essential factor in preparation for war. Continental Powers are devoting much attention to the better understanding of the problems of aerial navigation. Despite official reticence, it is well known that Germany has an efficient fleet of aeroplanes, of which we may hope to know more when the Kaiser manœuvres are finished, though foreign representatives are not being shown more than is unavoidable of their working, and details are being zealously guarded. France still maintains her foremost position, and her airman, thanks to incessant practice and enthusiastic public support, are the most experienced and successful in the world at present. The French manœuvres in Touranie this year are emphasizing the lessons of the manœuvres of the past two years and demonstrating the invaluable services, which the modern flying machine can render in reconnaissance. During our own manœuvres aircraft have compelled the general Officer commanding on occasion to make a complete change of plans at the last moment, either from information received of the enemy's movements, or because the hostile air ships had made a successful reconnaissance of his dispositions, from which the existing intention could be deduced. In Tripoli, the Italians have learnt the value of the flying machine, though they have not apparently made all the use they might of the information thus obtained. Bulgaria is starting a flying corps, presumably with a view to a possible conflict with Turkey. The advent of the aeroplane as an essential to military efficiency was but tardily recognised by our War Office, but now that it has been recognised it only remains to press steadily forward until the desired end, a thoroughly efficient air service, is attained. The toll we have paid at the entrance to the new path has been exceptionally heavy, but the day of greater security in the air will come, and when it comes the names of these pioneers of aerial navigation, who have lost their lives in the cause, will be held in grateful admiration. The inquiries that have been held on the accidents have been singularly barren of useful data for future guidance in construction. The mangled remains of the air-ships afforded little clue to the cause of the accidents. The evidence of eye-witnesses only shows the different conceptions that can be conveyed to different brains by eyes residing the same sequence of events. It has been impossible to say that the fault lay in this or that part. Whatever went first, the result has been the same—the snapping of one stay, or the dislocation of one bit of mechanism has thrown undue strain on other parts,—equilibrium and guiding power have been lost,—and then the end. On reaching the ground the force of impact has completed the work of destruction, and the original cause is hidden amongst the debris, from which even expert opinion avails not to disentangle it, as is clear from a perusal of the many divergent opinions expressed by the experts, who spent hours in trying to piece together from the evidence on the spot the sequence of events, and arrive at the prime cause of the disasters. One fact alone has been proved and that is, that on neither occasion was the pilot in any way responsible for the accident, the flaw, whatever it was, was in the machines. There was no lack of skill, nor loss of nerve on the part of the pilots. The Royal Flying Corps might well have taken for their motto "Audax omnia perpeti." Their men have been living up to it any how.

GERMAN THOROUGHNESS.

The thoroughness, which characterizes the German nation, is well exemplified in the latest government order for railway rolling stock. Out of 5,000 new wagons to be built 300 are to be specially constructed to carry military aeroplanes. I have already said everything connected with military aviation is hedged round with propound secrecy, and all the roads leading to the Doberitz Aerodrome are barred. Still a good deal has leaked out about the class of aircraft which Teuton humour has designated "the Doves." So far only a dozen have been built, but 50 more have been ordered. The military door is constructed for more than observation purposes—as it is cared in defensive armour, and carries a machine gun. It will, therefore, be able whilst scouting itself be able to engage the scouts of the enemy, and prevent their completing their mission, thus realizing Tennyson's dream of "airy navies, grappling in the central blue." Till, however, they have had a more practical trial, than they have had up to the present, it is as well to take with a grain of salt all that is claimed for them by their enthusiastic inventor.

FRENCH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The announcement of the re-distribution of the French fleet, whereby the bulk will be stationed in the Mediterranean, has led to a good deal of speculative writing, both in the Paris and London newspapers. Some trace in it the earliest results of the Franco-Russian Naval convention, whilst the "Temps" speculates on the bearing it may have on the triple entente. The French fleet in the Mediterranean, it is suggested, would now be able to hold the combined fleets of Austria and Italy in check: and reference is made to Mr. Churchill's speech on the Navy estimates, when the weakening of our naval representation in the Mediterranean was foreshadowed, to prove that an arrangement had been made between England and France, and the latter was now making good her part of the compact. It is not improbable that an understanding exists at present as to the past to be borne by each of the three Powers in certain eventualities, but be this as it may be, the protection of British interests on the high seas has to be maintained in peace and war by British ships; and we should not be dependent on other Powers, however friendly, for assistance. Their friendliness and assistance should be but an additional guarantee of the world's peace, not a *sine qua non*. It is a maxim of diplomacy that every friend should be regarded as a possible enemy, and every enemy as a possible friend, so that no shuffle of the political cards should find one unprepared. It follows, therefore, that the power on which successful diplomacy rests should be independent. When the first Lord of the Admiralty spoke of the cool steady and methodical preparation which could alone secure the margin of naval power requisite for the safety of our position it is presumed that he had in his mind the preparations included in the Admiralty programme and not those of our neighbours across the Channel. Still less did Lord Cromer, when he said that in the event of war nothing could save Egypt but the command of the Mediterranean, wish to imply that it would suffice if the command was in the hands of a friendly power. Unfortunately, we are very much in the dark at present as to the extent of the preparations that the Admiralty have been permitted to make to meet the situation which the First Lord diagnosed so skilfully and plainly. "As Mr. Churchill has persistently fenced with all questions tending to an elucidation of the point; his variant on 'The Lord will provide' is getting monotonous and there is distinct feeling of dissatisfaction at the iteration of the assertion that 'the Admiralty are satisfied that their arrangements are adequate," The action of Government as regards the question of the Mediterranean fleet has not inspired that feeling of confidence, which enables such assurances to be accepted without hesitation.

THE FIRST LORD.

In the meantime Mr. Churchill when not attacking the men of Ulster for wishing to remain within the Union, or trying to persuade hard-headed Scotchmen to realize the beauties of the Insurance Act, is putting in much strenuous inspection of the fleet and all that appertains thereto, and increasing—if it were possible—his store of knowledge on naval matters, which is good, and has been playing the game of Popularity Jack on the lower deck during his visits to the ships which is bad and inconsistent with the position of the First Lord of the Admiralty. It is easy for a facile talker to go round a ship's company and engage every other blue-jacket in conversation—listen to his grievances and make profuse promises of remedy and removal—and popularity just now may be gratifying to some natures. But to translate the promises into action is a task beyond even the capabilities of the present versatile First Lord, whilst the procedure is opposed to all the traditions of the service, and inimical to the maintenance of that discipline of which the Navy is so greatly proud. It is almost inconceivable, that a man who has held a commission in either service, should not be aware of the effects of an Inspecting Officer getting behind the Commanding Officer's back, and yet it is hard to imagine that Mr. Churchill is conscious of the harm he might do. It is, however, impossible to judge him by the usual standards. He has ever been a law unto himself—and has often, even in his subaltern days, succeeded in imposing that law on others—even of senior rank. The "Modern Nelson" has not so far won the confidence and esteem of the service, and his latest divagations are likely still further to alienate the Naval feeling from him.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Talking of the Navy, it is rumoured, that the statute governing admission to the order of the Bath (military) may be considered with a view to the modification of the conditions now essential to entry into the order. As it reads at present there are very few on the active list of the Navy who are qualified for admission and every year, for this reason, the disproportion in the representation of the two services in the order increases. We are told, and told with truth, that the maintenance of an efficient Navy ensures peace and yet, so long as the Navy remains efficient, and by its efficiency ensures peace, Naval officers on whom rests the task of creating and maintaining the efficiency of the Fleet, are debarred from qualifying for admission to the order of the Bath, unless they happen to be employed ashore with a landing party in one of our overseas expeditions. It is a hundred years since the last fleet action was fought, and thirty since the bombardment of Alexandria. Practically, therefore, the only naval officers now eligible are those who have qualified whilst acting in the role of soldiers ashore, with perhaps the solitary exception of those who were on the "Algerine" at the bombardment of the Taku Forts from the Peiho river in 1900. It is, however, easier to see the inequality in the matter between the two services than to suggest a remedy. To do away with the qualification of active service as well as services of distinction would be to throw the door so wide open as abolish the distinctive character of the order, and thereby tend to lessen the value in the eyes of recipients. Other orders are in existence by which the services of Naval officers rendered in peace time can be fitly recognised, and it is, I shall be sorry if the rumour ever develops into anything more than a rumour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

On return from leave Capt. E. D. Carr Harris, R. E., is posted to Military Works in the Lucknow Division, Capt. G. C. B. Loch to the Kohat Brigade and Lieut. Bliss to the 3rd Lahore Division.

Colonel O. M. R. Thackwell, R. E., is posted to the Mhow Division.

Lieut. Fleming, 4th Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to "K" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and Lieut. Martin, 38th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Rawalpindi, is appointed to 4th Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Col. A. W. Money embarks on the 1st of November for India to take up the appointment of Brigadier-General, General Staff, Southern Army.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut.-Col. F. W. Heath, 46th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. E. P. Lambert, 49th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. The latter officer sailed for India on the 28th September.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by 2nd-Lieut. G. Selwyn, South Lancashire Regiment.

Capt. the Hon'ble A. Annesley, 10th Hussars, is appointed Aide-De-Camp to Major-General Hon'ble J. H. G. Brying, commanding the forces in Egypt.

The following 2nd Lieutenants of the Unattached List have been posted to the Indian Army:—Montford, 98th Infantry; Ferguson, 8th Rajputs; Stevenson, 1st Lancers; Grasett, 28th Punjabis; Marshall, 48th Pioneers; Simson, 34th Horse; Wellesley, 1-5th Gurkha Rifles: Thomson, 15th Sikhs; Graham, 31st Punjabis; Rivett-Carnac, 79th Infantry; Cunningham, 26th Punjabis; Cowley, 88th Infantry; Armstrong, 24th Pioneers; Hardinge, 88th Infantry; Geidt, 107th Pioneers; Silver, 18th Infantry; Campbell, 11th Lancers; Prinsep, 5th Infantry; Ormsby, 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, and Cubbon, 72nd Punjabis.

STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Troops, Bombay:—

Duties for the ensuing week:—Field officer, Captain P. E. Bennet, 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Next for duty, Captain A. H. McCleverty, 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry; Medical officer, Captain J. W. Houston, Royal Army Medical Corps; Next for duty, Captain F. A. McCammon, Royal Army Medical Corps.

The office of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will close at Parel on 2n October and open at Deolali on 3rd October, 1912. The office will re-open at Parel on 16th October.

THE ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

BATTLE IN A TYRONE TOWN ON ULSTER DAY.

People Charged by Troops with Bayonets.

REMARKABLE ANTI-HOME RULE PLACARD AT BELFAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Ulster day celebrations at Moy (Tyrone) culminated in a pitched battle in the dark, stones, bottles and revolvers being used.

The small force of police was powerless and retired.

Soldiers from the barracks eventually cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet.

A placard posted at Belfast yesterday declared, "We will not have Home Rule. If England will not help us Germany will."

NEW YORK PROPAGANDA,

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30.

Mr. John Redmond had a rousing reception at a Home Rule meeting in Carnegie Hall here yesterday. Mr. Redmond asserted repeatedly that if the Government remained in office King George would sign the Home Rule Bill.

The meeting passed a resolution congratulating the Nationalists on the position of the Irish cause. A collection realised twenty thousand dollars.

RETURN OF THE UNIONIST LEADERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Extraordinary scenes occurred at Liverpool to-day where the steamer "Patriotic" conveying Sir Edward Carson, Lord Londonderry, Mr. F. E. Smith and Lord Charles Beresford, was due to arrive at 7-30 this morning. The quays were crowded by Unionists long before the steamer arrived.

Alderman Salvidge presented Sir Edward Carson with an Address amid tremendous cheering, the band playing, "O God our Help in Ages past."

A procession was formed, in which the leaders went to the Conservative Club amid enthusiastic ovations from the crowds.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Effect of Balmoral Conference on Persian Feeling.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 29.

The conference between Sir Edward Grey and M. Sazonoff at Balmoral, is causing general uneasiness, and the apprehensions of the Persian Government of the restoration of the ex-Shah are only partially allayed by Sir Edward Grey's oft-quoted declaration that Great Britain will never recognise him.

The Persian Minister, in Paris, has been specially commissioned to interview the Regent, who is now in Switzerland, and to urge him to return to Persia. Representatives of the various recognised parties have also telegraphed a similar request to His Highness whose attitude is uncertain.

THE EX-SHAH PARTY.

The Cabinet has received telegrams from Tabriz demanding the restoration of the ex-Shah. It regards them as a conspiracy of the reactionaries to create the impression that the ex-Shah has become popular. Similar telegrams are expected from other centres.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

The small force of Indian cavalry which was stationed for some time at Ispahan has been withdrawn. The British Minister recently communicated to the Persian Government his renewed desire to withdraw the force from Shiraz so soon as Consul Smart's aggressors had been captured and punished.

END OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

M. Sazonoff and Sir Edward Grey have left Balmoral.

M. Sazonoff is staying the week-end with Lord and Lady Crewe.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

English Aviator Killed in the United States.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The English aviator, Longstaffe, has been killed while flying at Hempstead, Long Island.

LABOUR UNREST.

General Strike by Spanish Railway Men.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Spanish railway employees, after a ballot, have proclaimed a general strike.

GALES ON BRITISH COASTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

A succession of gales in the Atlantic has reached the coasts of the United Kingdom. Heavy damage has been done and many wrecks are reported.

THE GIANT AIRSHIP.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Army factory at Farnborough has begun the construction of a gigantic airship for the Navy. Its capacity will be 350,000 feet of gas and it will be over three times larger than existing Army dirigibles.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. "Persia" left at 2 p. m. to-day for Bombay with the outward mails of the 20th inst.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Rumoured Joint Servian and Bulgarian Ultimatum.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The latest news from the Balkans is conflicting. There is a sensational rumour in circulation in well-informed circles in Belgrade that a joint Bulgaro-Servian Note has been sent to Turkey, demanding autonomy for Macedonia, and stating that war will be declared unless a satisfactory reply is forthcoming.

It is believed that the Bulgarians have asked Servia to supply fifty thousand men, and there is a report that the Servian reservists are being quietly called out and sent to the frontier in small batches.

On the other hand the feeling in Constantinople is optimistic, and the opinion is growing in diplomatic circles there that peace will be maintained.

LATER.

A *Times'* message from Sofia state that the crisis remains acute, and causes grave apprehensions. Orders for mobilisation are expected at any moment. It is hoped that Servia will follow suit. Activity is already perceptible in military circles, and the requisitioning of horses has begun.

The three generals likely to receive commands have been received in audience by the King.

The convention between Greece, Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria for common action is regarded as accomplished.

TURKISH CONCILIATION.

It is stated authoritatively that Turkey has abandoned the manœuvres in Adrianople, and will substitute separate exercises in each military district. It is hoped that this will calm the feeling in Bulgaria.

The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, yesterday, in a long interview with the Foreign Minister, emphasised the necessity for the prompt application of reforms to Macedonia in order to facilitate the pacific efforts of the Powers.

The confidence in Constantinople is reflected in the announcement that the special mission, which is going to investigate the grievances of the Malissori, leaves to-day via Servia and Montenegro, instead of travelling by sea as originally arranged.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

A message to the *Daily Mail* from Sofia says that the dismissal of reservists has been postponed till October 14th. Cavalry are now entraining for the frontier amid the cheers of the inhabitants of Sofia.

GREEK GRIEVANCES.

ATHENS, SEPT. 30.

Greek reports speak of Turkish outrages in Epirus and Samos, including the violation of Greek women.

LATER.

The Porte has expressed regret for the firing by Turks on the Greek mail steamer recently, and has promised that the guilty shall be punished after the matter has been investigated.

SITUATION IN SAMOS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 30.

The British and French Naval commanders at Samos have arranged with the insurgents for a five days' truce to discuss the situation.

ATHENS, SEPT. 30.

It is semi-officially reported that an Italian vessel tried to prevent the landing of Turks on Samos, but the commander of a French cruiser told him that he had no right to interfere in the affairs of Samos.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

ROME, SEPT. 30.

The enemy attacked the Italian positions on Saturday, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The Italians lost three killed and seventeen wounded.

THE ARMY IN POLAND.

Change in Mobilisation Programme.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 30.

It is semi-officially stated that the mobilisation in Poland, originally reported to have concerned seven army corps, will be confined to the two Vistula Governments.

It is said that this mobilisation was arranged last spring and that it is purely a test No horses will be mobilized.

THE WELSH MINERS.

18,000 Secede from the South Wales Federation.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Eighteen thousand anthracite coal miners in South Wales have decided to sever their connection with the South Wales Miners' Federation. Further secessions are threatened.

LORD ROBERTS.

Veteran Field Marshall's 80th Birthday.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The papers give great prominence to the eightieth birthday of Field Marshal Earl Roberts, and warmly recall his eminent services.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PARIS, SEPT. 30.

M. Poincare, the Premier, has issued a semi-official Note denying the rumours arising out of the polemics in the French and German Press on the subject of the Mediterranean, during the course of which fear was expressed that the Mediterranean was being transformed into an Anglo-French sea.

M. Poincare declares that the concentration of the French fleet in the Mediterranean was decided upon a long time ago, and is due exclusively to naval considerations.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

First Instalment of the Loan Oversubscribed.

THE WUCHANG MUTINY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The total subscriptions to the first instalment of the five millions sterling issue of the Chinese loan amount to £6,987,000. This sum includes applications of underwriters who take sixty per cent. of the loan.

THE HAMBURG LOAN.

LATER.

Mr. Crisp, who negotiated the ten million sterling loan with China, says he is ignorant of the two million loan reported to have been floated in Hamburg.

He states that, at any rate, this loan is no part of his issue.

PERSONAL NEWS.

TSINGTAU, SEPT. 30.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen arrived here yesterday and was given an ovation by the Chinese. Prince Henry of Prussia, who accompanied him, was also given a cordial welcome.

THE WUCHANG MUTINY.

WUCHANG, SEPT. 30.

The authorities are still busy stamping out the last traces of the mutiny, which broke out among the troops here. A house was surrounded yesterday and six mutineers were killed. The situation is normal except that night guards are still reinforced.

DISASTER IN CHINA.

100 People Killed by Explosion of a Magazine.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 29.

A hundred persons were killed in the explosion of a powder magazine at Fancheng in the Province of Hupeh.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Wholesale Resignations of Doctors.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Doctors are resigning in thousands their posts with the Friendly Societies as a protest against the refusal of the Government to grant their demands in connection with the Insurance Act, namely, 8s. 6d. per patient annually, and the restriction of medical benefits to persons whose income does not exceed two pounds per week.

KING OF ROUMANIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Tsar has appointed the King of Roumania to be a Field Marshal in the Russian Army.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The death is announced of Admiral, Sir Frederick Richards; and of the Right Reverend Henry Evington.

[Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards was an officer who had seen varied service which included the following:—Zulu and Boer Wars 1879; Commanding Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station 1879-82; Laing's Nek 1881; Commander in Chief, East India station, 1885-89; Burma Annexation War 1885-86; Senior Naval Lord 1893-97; A. D. C. to the Queen, 1819-82. Admiral Richards received the G.C.B. in 1895; K.C.B. 1881; C.B. 1879. He was also an honorary D. C. L. (Oxford) and a fellow of the Royal Geographics Society. He was born in 1833.]

[The Rt. Rev. Henry Evington, D. D., was born 1848, and educated at Manchester Grammar School and Pembroke College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1874, and the same year became Curate of St. Anne's Manchester. He laboured as a missionary in Osaka from 1875-92 and at Kumamoto in 1893. He acted as Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, Japan Mission, from 1885-89 and was Bishop of Kyushu, S. Japan from 1894-1909.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 30.

During Saturday night's heavy rainstorm a washaway occurred not far from Bangalore City railway station between Yellahanka and Yesvanthpur at mile 169 on the Guntakal section resulting in the derailment of a brake van and two other vehicles of No. 94 down train. No injury to passengers is reported. A relief train arrived at the scene yesterday morning and the line was cleared by the evening, transhipment taking place till then.

A FRIENDLY MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 30.

A cold weather expedition in charge of Mr. J. T. O. Bernard, Extra Assistant Commissioner, will leave Myitkina in December for Khampti Lon for the purpose of establishing further cordial relations with the people. The escort is composed of 150 Military Police, three British Officers with Captain Gilchrist, Commanding an officer of the Royal Engineers (probably Capt. Cardew,) and an intelligence officer presumably Capt. Pritchard will accompany the party. The expedition will be absent for six months.

NATIONAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, SEPT. 30.

At a meeting of the Congress Reception Committee held yesterday a resolution was adopted according its strong protest against unjustified language used by the Secretaries of the All-India Committee in their letter to the members of that Committee, and against the attempt made by them in obtaining votes for the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar.

PENSION RULES.

Question regarding Future Commutations.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

The following circular letter has been addressed by Government of India to all local Governments and administrations:—

I am directed to address you on the subject of the commutation of pensions for lump cash payments. Although the power to order commutation with the consent of the holder is vested in Local Governments, the effect of Appendix 10 of the Civil Service Regulations and of the fact that no definition has been made of the circumstances mentioned in that appendix as warranting commutation, has been that in practice all applications for commutation of pension have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. This practice is in the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council not in consonance with the policy which now regulated the financial relations of the Government of India with provincial administrations and it has therefore been deemed advisable to define the rules which will in future be applied to the commutation of pensions and to leave the decision of each within the limit prescribed to the Local Government. From the rules appended hereto which the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to frame on the subject it will be seen that the main conditions to be observed are that there should be a rigorous medical examination and that the proportion of the pension which may be commuted should be framed so as to leave sufficient to maintain the pensioner in accordance with his station in life after retirement. It seems necessary in this case to fix some arbitrary limit and the Government of India have after consideration decided that the proportion up to which commutation should be allowed should not exceed one quarter of the pension. This proportion should provide for practically all the necessities to meet which application to commute pensions is now made and though commutation of a larger proportion of the pension can still be effected with the sanction of the Government of India such applications should rarely be forwarded and only in cases where the necessity is of an altogether exceptional nature. It will be seen that no monetary limit has been fixed in the case of small pensions below which the pensions should not be reduced by commutation, but it is expected that Local Governments will insist on the strict application of the first portion of rule 5 so as to ensure that a balance of pension is left sufficient to support the pensioner. No attempt has been made in rule 3 to define the distinct and permanent advantages of the pensioner and complete discretion is left to Local Governments as regards sanctioning a commutation for a prudent object and refusing sanction were the object seems the reverse of prudent. It will further be noticed that once the lump sum has actually been taken by the pensioner, he must abide by the results of his application and cannot be allowed to refund the money and draw his original pension. To permit of this would not only discourage the exercise of prudence and forethought by pensioners before applying for commutations but would throw a very large amount of work on accounts officers besides affording an opportunity for frauds.

DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAYS.

Question of Finance Discussed at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 30.

On Saturday the Hon. Mr. A. D. Jackson, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and Vice-President, Bank of Madras, and Mr. W. B. Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, discussed at Ootacamund with the Government of Madras the question of financing District Board railways.

A special Railway Cess has been levied for a considerable time in a number of districts, viz., Madras, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Guntur and Kistna. Actual construction, however, has been confined to Tanjore and Kistna.

The project of forming a company in London by the S. I. Railway is now presumably dropped altogether.

Messrs. Jackson and Hunter are understood to have been able to assure Government that a sum quite adequate for the purpose could be raised without delay, and Government will shortly invite the opinions of District Boards on the proposals to issue debentures. The private investor in Madras is not very likely to be attracted by say 4 1-2 per cent. debentures when there is a demand for money at 7 and 8 per cent, but the debentures secured by the Railway Cess would doubtless be an excellent investment for trust funds and presumably it was such funds that Messrs. Jackson and Hunter had in mind in any recommendations they made to Government. If it does succeed there should be such a stimulation of the District Board Railway construction as would very materially add to the prosperity of the Presidency.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary will be issued to-morrow giving, among other affairs, the details of the personnel of the new Capital.

The following appointments have been made:—Deputy Commissioner, Major H. C. Beadon; District Magistrate, Mr. S. M. Jacob; City Magistrate, Mr. H. A. F. Metealfe; Divisional Judge. C. F. Dundas; District Judge, Murari Lal Khosla; Sub Judge, Lala Chunilal; Judge Small Cause Court Khawja Tasaduk Hossein; Land Acquisition Officer, Mr. J. Addison; Suprintendent of Police, Mr. Hadow; Mr. G. F. DeMontemorency will be Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner. Colonel Davidson, I. M. S., will for the present remain as Civil Surgeon.

MR. MONTAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPT. 30.

Mr. Montague, Under Secretary of State, will arrive at Delhi by the Bombay Baroda Northern Express on the 19th of October and leaves the same day for Kalka en route for Simla where he arrives on 20th.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your Room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives Gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of Lighting.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Sir George Clarke's Reply to Farewell Address.

LOOKING BACK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

There was a large gathering at Khandwani Mansions this evening on the occasion of the presentation of a farewell address to their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke by the members of the Bombay Moslem League.

The address which had been printed on a silk handkerchief was read by the Hon. Mr. Rafi-ud-din Ahmed.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, addressing the members of the Moslem League and others who presented a farewell address said: Councillors of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, I am most grateful to you for the kind and generous terms of your farewell address. My active career is drawing swiftly to its close, but I shall never forget that throughout those five strenuous years I have received nothing but encouragement and appreciation from your community. I have always felt that you understood me and that even when I could not see eye to eye with you, or could not do all that you wished, this did not rob me of your trust. That means that you grasp the fact that true friendship does not consist in saying only smooth things and seeming to acquiese in views which may have another side that ought to be placed before you, or in concealing opinions which might at first sight be unpalatable.

DUTY OF A TRUE FRIEND.

A true friend should say only what he thinks right and should advise only as his conscience directs. He should be absolutely and fearlessly frank realising that the basis of friendship is trust, and that where trust is established there may be disagreement of opinion, but there can never be mutual misunderstanding.

Looking back upon the past as one must when an important chapter in one's life reaches its last page I can say from my heart that I have striven to be your real friend and that I have never had to deplore the least trace of resentment on the part of the Moslem community because I did not shrink from telling them exactly what was in my mind. The inner meaning of your address may be summed up in a sentence. We have trusted each other, and believe me that the moral is of infinite importance to India.

For many years to come the ultimate power of Government must remain in British hands. We have much more to do before our task is ended and you have much more to do before we can safely hand over the vast responsibilities of preserving India from internal disorder and external aggression to Indian hands. Facts are stubborn things and it is a fact that at the present time the only alternative form of Government is a narrower oligarchy that the world has ever seen and oligarchy not even racially in touch with the great masses of population. Such a Government would entail the most apalling diasters upon India now steadily and tranquilly advancing in all directions that point to the public welfare, I am sure that the Moslim League realises all this and understands that, as I pointed out on Saturday have created machinery, not yet perfect, perhaps, which enables Indian opinion to make itself felt with power upon the whole of the leglsiation of the Presidency and through the legislation upon the administration. Thus the means of co-operation are provided and during my stay among you I have never lost an opportunity of pleading for co-operation by which alone the continuous and harmonious progress of all communities alike can be secured.

LIABLITY TO ERR.

All Governments even democratic Governments, are liable to make mistakes, but the British Raj in India is now much less likely to make mistakes than a few years ago, and if mistakes do occur we shall not be found too proud to remedy them promptly. I ask you therefore to trust us and to believe that we work only in your interest striving always to reconcile conflicting claims and to be strictly impartial in dealing with all the races, creeds, and castes which make up the body politic of this great country.

When I first met the Moslem League at Ganeshkhind four years ago I tried to impress upon you the doctrine of self-help. I need not refer to this subject to-day because I am fully conscious of the efforts you have made and are making in the direction of education specially, and I can clearly see and rejoice in the results of those efforts. On the occasion to which I allude I candidly express my doubts as to whether the methods of elections was best suited to fulfil your requirements. You are now gaining experience of this method and I wonder whether it will satisfy you in the future or not.

THE REAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Of course in theory and in popular parlance an elected person is necessarily a representative person, but in practice, for various reasons it sometimes happens that an elected member represents no one except himself and possibly a very small band of personal admirers. The really representative man, the man who understands the needs of his community and who is qualified by character, personality and ability to be a leader, may either fail dismally at the polls or may resolutely decline to stand for election. However this may be, I am sure you realize that in all corporate bodies as in every relation of life it is the man and not the label that counts. Your influence in Council and in local Government will therefore depend much more upon the characteristics than upon the precise number of your representatives.

The Moslem League and I began our work in India together. We have both worked hard, but you are only at the beginning of your career and I am at the close of mine. For you there is the future, for me the past only remains to be accomplished and your energetic honorary secretary will find plenty to occupy his time and thoughts. You have to create a real centre of Moslem thought at all centres of population. You must well and wisely guide that thought. You must secure and maintain harmony of effort among yourselves remembering always that the true interests of Islam in India do not conflict with the essential interests of the country as a whole, and that in the cordial co-operation of all communities to the best guarantees of the general advancement.

The followers of your faith are spread over a great portion of the world. It is impossible that you should be indifferent to any misfortunes which may befall Islam elsewhere, but I wish to impress two things upon you. Political and other disasters more frequently arise from ignorance than from any other cause and among peoples who are naturally excitable ignorance of facts may constitute a real danger. It should be the object of the directing heads of the Moslem League to follow events with care and to intervene with authority to prevent misconceptions.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

I cannot to-day explain the situation which naturally causes some anxiety and perplexity in the minds of the Indian Moslems. I will say only that all the European powers and none more than Great Britain are keenly desirous that the war in Tripoli should end and that the menace of aggression against Turkey in Europe should be permanently averted. But much must depend on the action of the Turkish Government itself. We can advise, but no more. As regards Persia the difficulties are great. A country of which the Regent at the head of the administration is residing in Switzerland and cannot be persuaded to return to his capital is necessarily placed in an aukward position. The policy of Great Britain that the independence and integrity of Persia should be maintained is well known and is absolutely sincere. On the other hand in the interests of the Persian Moslems themselves, who are suffering severely from anarchy cannot be indefinitely prolonged. Let the League examine and make known the facts and nothing but good can result. Here in India also misconceptions may be prevented. Not long ago a story was circulated, and was unfortunately believed in some quarters that the Italians were about to bombard the sacred city of Mecca with aeroplanes. Of course there was not a shred of truth, or even of possibility, in this assertion. Then there was the trouble over the new rupee because the characteristic features of the elephant were not sufficiently emphasised. Here the simple explanation that His Majesty the King Emperor was represented as wearing the collar of the Order of the Indian Empire which contains elephants, if promptly forthcoming, would surely have allayed misunderstanding. Only this morning I read that on the frontier it has been announced that the Government of India is about to push on the Lai Shilman Railway though there is nothing quite so unlikely. I mention these matters to indicate a line of activity to the League which would be universally useful to Mussalmans to India.

MOSLEM INTERESTS GUARDED.

The second point which I desire to emphasise is that nowhere are the interests of Mahomedans so carefully guarded and promoted as they are in India. Look round the world and where will you find the opportunities of all kinds which are afforded to you here! Reflect on the state of education in Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan and believe me that none of your co-religionists elsewhere are advancing as you are, in all that relates to moral intellectual and material progress.

In admonishing his community the other day the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar alluded to the change of conditions and to the greater need of serious effort arising from the awakening of Mahomedans in many branches of activity. On all grounds therefore I bid you take courage and I hope that when you address my successor you will not allude to the drooping spirits of the Mahomedans of this Presidency. Not one of us in this world can get all that he desires or satisfy all his ambitions, but as a careful observer of affairs in this presidency I can truly say that I think your progress in the past five years has been marked and that you can look forward with confidence to the future.

Of my work in India you have spoken too highly. I have tried only to do my duty to the people among whom it has been my privilege to live. To hold the balance even in respect of claims which sometimes conflict, and to be guided only by great principles no one who ardently strives for progress and who does not hesitate to speak the truth as he understands it can avoid arousing antagonisms. Only time can prove whether what I have tried to do was right, but it is a solace to me to know that you understand that I came out to India at the end of my official life with sole object of doing my best for you and without the faintest idea of any personal aim.

I am much touched by your kindly allusion to my wife's efforts to get into touch with Indian ladies and to help all agencies that are at work in the great cause of Indian womanhood. We both thank you most warmly for this charming farewell entertainment and for the sympathy you have so cordially shown to us. We need the encouragement of sympathy as much as you do and you have given it to us in a bundance to-day.

We shall not forget you when our time come to leave India and the knowledge that we have gained friends among you will, I earnestly hope, still find ways of being turned to account in your behalf. I shall watch the progress of your League with undiminished interest and if any works of mine have had the power to encourage and inspire you I shall always be thankful for the fate which brought us together in hope and parted us with mutual affections.

At the conclusion of the speech, the guests were served with refreshments, after which the proceedings concluded.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Cox, I. M. S., goes to Burma.

Mr. Said-Uz-Zafar Khan, M. B., is appointed Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Lucknow.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Mr. Hermit retires from the service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cubitt, Assitant-Inspector-General of Forests, is granted six months' leave. Mr. Troup officiates.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Leach, Inspector of Mines, is granted one year's leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Gracey, R. E., reverts to military duty.

PROSECUTION THAT FAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BURDVAN, SEPT. 30.

The Sessions Judge of Burdwan has disposed of the case in which Stanley Dobson, a driver on the East Indian Railway, was committed for trial on a charge of criminal assault. The complainant was a six-year old girl, named Lily Hutchinson, daughter of a loco foreman. The jury found the accused "not guilty" and the Judge has acquitted him.

THE Poona King Edward Memorial Committee has decided to devote the moneys collected to building a King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women and Children in the city and Sir George Clarke has consented to lay the foundations stone on 4th October.

THE motor launch which has been purchased from Messrs. Martin & Co. of Calcutta by the Kashmir State for use on the Woolar Lake during the coming Viceregal visit to Kashmir has arrived at Rawalpindi where arrangements are being made for conveying it via Abbottabad to its destination.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Australian Finance.

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 17.

A ceremony of considerable importance, and one that was not lacking in the elements of picturesque detail, was performed at Port Augusta on Saturday, when his Excellency the Governor-General turned the first sod of the Western transcontinental line. Arrangements for the function had been made on a rather elaborate scale, and in addition to Lord Denman and the State Governor and their staffs, a large party of Federal legislators were present. The construction of the Western railway may be regarded as one of the necessary complements of Federation. Western Australia subscribed to the Federal pact on the understanding that rail communication between west and east would be provided, and in carrying out the huge project now about to be entered upon the Fisher Government will be merely fulfilling a long-standing obligation. The line will have its termini at Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta, and after crossing the northern portion of Eyre Peninsula will run in a more or less direct line to the Western Australian goldfields. Its length will aggregate 1,055 miles, it will be constructed by day labor and on the 4 ft. 8 1-2 in. gauge, and the total cost has been put down roughly at £4,000,000 but may be more. Certain preliminary work has already been done at Port Augusta, and as soon as the sleepers—for the supply of which large contracts have been secured by the Western Australian Government mills—and other necessary material arrive a start in earnest will be made. It is the intention of the Federal Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. Deane) to carry on construction work at both ends, and the line will be pushed out from Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta until it meets finally somewhere midway. No date has so far been fixed for the completion of the undertaking, but, notwithstanding Mr. O'Malley's recent prediction that the department would break all records in railway building, it may be assumed that it will be some years before the whole system is in thorough working order. In one respect the undertaking will be unique. It will be the first big Commonwealth scheme to be carried out exclusively by day labor, and both the advocates and opponents of the system will watch with interest how it works. It may be hoped that there will be an absence of those grave industrial disputes, which, during recent years, have formed a rather unwelcome feature of Australian progress. Certainly, if one may judge by the preparations that have already been made, the men engaged in building the line should have little to complain of as regards either conditions of labor or rates of pay. The wages will conform in every particular to the generous scale already provided for by the Commonwealth Government in regard to public works.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE.

An Australian financial correspondent in an article on the operations of the financial year, comments on the increasing expenditure and predicts that in a few years the Commonwealth's outgoings will be over thirty millions per annum. The States collectively command 74 per cent. of the combined expenditures, The correspondent adds that the time is coming when the Federal grip will be much tighter than at present, and he instances the struggle of the National Government to secure the control of the people's investments in the Savings Banks as an indication of this. Australian taxpayers are being bled, he asserts, by both Federal and State Governments, as well as by local authorities. Taxation will grow by over 5 per cent. during the current year and the present indications are that the times will not be so good as during the last two or three years. The rise in expenditure, he says, must be checked. If British capital were flowing into Australia as freely as into the Argentine and Canada it would be possible to continue the heavy expenditure; but Australia is largely drawing on her own resources. Heavy outgo on public works is needful, but sufficient money will not be available unless there is a large increase in English loans. The banks are trying to check the tendency to extravagance, but the Federal note issue has affected their resources and helped to raise the value of money. Australia must face the alternatives of checking expenditure or importing capital.

LIQUOR AND LABOUR IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Bishop Wilson had some interesting details to relate to the Anglican Synod on September 6 regarding the degradation to which the natives of the New Hebrides were being reduced by the wholesale sale of liquor. The liquor mentioned, was chiefly sold to the natives by the traders, and the men when intoxicated were carried off as recruits for the plantations. It was not fair, Bishop Wilson said, that the missionary in the Hebrides should be fighting a hard battle against the disgraceful state of affairs in the islands and the church at home have nothing to say about it. The Condominium had not greatly improved matters in relation to the supply of liquor to the natives. The evil still existed, and every boat going to the islands carried liquor which was sold to the natives. He had reported a British trader for this offence, and the man had been fined £2. But he was told that it was useless to report these cases, because there were still 60 offenders waiting trial. The traders were robbing the native's body and soul. A doctor in one of the hospitals had told him that he had as large a practise as he could have in a large town in Australia, mostly the result of drink. He would not have mentioned the matter to Synod but that he had read that the old trouble was going on in an aggravated form. He had seen vessels looking for natives to recruit, and the easiest way to get them was to get them intoxicated and let them fight. They were then carried on board, either because they were afraid to remain on the island or because they were intoxicated. The Presbyterian mission and his own body had protested to the Federal Government, and his mission had also brought pressure to bear on the Home Government. He moved—"That this Synod deplores that alcoholic liquors are being sold in large quantities to the natives of the New Hebrides, and calls upon the Federal Government to make such representations to the Condominium Government in those islands that the sale may be discontinued."

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE POWERS.

A further conference took place on Saturday between the Premier of Victoria (Mr. Watt) and the Premier of South Australia (Mr. Peake) on the question whether South Australia should join in the proposal of the Governments of Queensland and Tasmania

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

hat the States should voluntarily surrender to he Commonwealth certain limited powers in espect of the control of monopolies and of ndustrial legislation. The conference lasted for considerably over an hour, but Mr. Watt did not succeed in inducing Mr. Peake to come into line with the other Liberal Governments of Australia. In the afternoon Mr. Peake left for Adelaide. The difficulty in the way of agreement is simple but solid. The South Australian Liberal Government are utterly averse to surrendering any of the powers of the States. Dissatisfied with the methods of the Commonwealth Government in the past administration of the powers originally surrendered, they do not think it wise to entrust the Labor Government with any further responsibility and latitude, and it was for the purpose of hearing a full explanation of the arguments in favour of such a surrender that their representatives came to Melbourne. The Victorians have absolutely failed to convince them, and this noncompliance will probably block the whole scheme. One slight concession only did Mr. Watt obtain as a result of to-day's discussion. Mr. Peake undertook to lay the whole subject before his Cabinet, with an explanation of the case advanced by Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland.

PETROLEUM ON KANGAROO ISLAND.

In a report to the Minister of Mines (Hon. R. Butler), dealing with the conclusions which he had drawn from an investigation of the supposed oil-bearing region on the southern shores of Kangaroo Island, and from the report furnished by Mr. W. A. Hargreaves, Government Analyst, on the samples collected by the Government Geologist (Mr. L. K. Ward), and submitted for analysis, Mr. Ward said:—"A detailed report is in preparation, but the great public interest which is being shown in the matter appears to call for the issue of an advance report, embodying the conclusions at which I have arrived. The full report will be available in the course of a few days. Briefly stated, the outlook is far from hopeful. Of the discoveries that have been made none are of such a character as to lend support to the belief that an oilfield exists on Kangaroo Island. The asphaltum or bitumen, to which such great importance is attached by the discoverers is cast up on the beaches in the form of oceanborne fragments. Its source is unknown. The discoveries of coorongite have, in my opinion, no bearing on the possible existence of mineral oil, since this substance possesses certain characteristics which do not pertain to any petroleum product. Other substances, which were submitted to careful analysis by the Government analyst, have shown no traces of petroleum or its derivatives. Of more vital importance is the geological structure of the southern part of Kangaroo Island. Petroleum may be found in traces in almost any rock, and its occurrence, under a wide variety of conditions has been recorded from all parts of the world. But for the existence of a commercially valuable concentration of the diffused oil certain structural conditions must be fulfilled. I am of the opinion that these necessary structural conditions are not present in the region which I have recently examined. I am, therefore, unable, on the evidence acquired, to recommend the expenditure of Government funds in boring for oil."

SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BOUNTY.

When Mr. Barnes, the Queensland State Treasurer, was in Melbourne recently the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) expressed to him the opinion that it would make for the welfare of the sugar industry if both the excise and bounty were abolished. Mr. Fisher said that he would endeavour to influence his colleagues to take the same view, and if successful, he would introduce next session a Bill to abolish the excise and bounty. The matter was placed before the State Premier (Mr. Denham) who on Thursday last wrote to Mr. Fisher promising to render all assistance possible in the matter, because along the lines suggested lay the solution of the difficulties which had to be met. He also urged the Prime Minister to take action in the direction mentioned during the current session, as to delay it until next year would entail very serious consequences to the industry and would intensify the present feeling of uncertainnty and unrest. The Premier added that if Mr. Fisher would give assistance on that point he (Mr. Denham) would undertake to introduce legislation prohibiting Asiatic aliens from engaging or working in the industry and to compensate such aliens who were bona-fide owners or leaseholders of land now under cane. The people of Australia desired that the cultivation of sugar should be a white labour industry, and that it should pay white labour the highest wages consistent with its prosperity. The better to achieve that end he would enlarge the Industrial Peace Bill to bring the sugar workers, both field and mill-hands, under the Industrial Board, which he thought would be the most effective means of protecting their interests. He further pointed out that the Sugar Manufacturers' Association at a meeting at Bundaberg on September 2 resolved that in the event of the excise and bounty being abolished, millers would pay growers 8s. 8d. a ton in place of 6s. 6d. now paid by the Customs, and the Treasurer would give the growers the full benefit of the difference between the excise and bounty. In addition to three new mills approved by Parliament, which would involve an expenditure of £350,000 other mills were likely to be pressed on the attention of the Government, but he feared that in the present unsettled state of the sugar industry the House would not vote the necessary funds. In conclusion, he stated a number of reasons why the excise and bounty should be abolished, including the following:—No other primary industry paid excise; the reason for the excise on sugar no longer existed, as only 4 per cent. of last year's crop was grown by coloured labour; and the abolition of the excise and bounty would create a feeling of security.

POLITICIANS PURCHASE LAND.

In the Perth Legislative Council last week Mr. Frank Connor mentioned that large areas of pastoral lands had been taken up by a Labor politician in the Eucla division, near the route of the trans-Australian railway. The Premier (Mr. Scaddan), he said, had taken up Largie 121,000, and a Mr. Fisher 50,000 acres. The Lands Department return shows that among numerous others the Premier (Mr. Scaddan) has secured 212,000 acres and 104,000 acres. Mr. A Francis 628,000 acres, Messrs. Bethel and Gordon 470,000 acres, at a rental of 3l an acre. The Mr. Fisher referred to by Mr. Connor is Mr. Archibald Fisher, and Mr. P. de Largie who has secured the land, is not the Western Australian Senator. The Premier (Mr. Scaddan) in an interview, said six Ministers had taken up land, but it had been put under his name, so there would be no disguise about it. The country had been open to anyone for years, and he had applied in the usual way for the leases. The area they had taken up would not run a large number of sheep, and they were not likely to make much out of it individually. He continued—"I would not apply for any of the reserved areas within 40 miles of the route, because it might be said we were taking advantage of our official positions." There is plenty, more of the land still available with a rainfall of 12 or 14 in.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

ULSTER'S CAMPAIGN.

Dillon on Ulster.

THE following news, later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

London, Sept. 16.

Speaking at Kelds, County Meath, on Saturday, Mr. John Dillon made a fierce onslaught on the Ulster Unionists in respect to the Belfast riots.

The only arguments, he declared, that the Unionists used against Home Rule were the bludgeon, the boot, and the iron nut. It was a truly Orange idea to make a civil war attack upon fellow-countrymen when one had a 10 to 1 majority over them.

Mr. Dillon then proceeded to attack the Duke of Norfolk, head of the English Catholics, for participating in the recent Unionist gathering at Blenheim and for not having protested when Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Unionist party, expressed his approval of Orangemen kicking Catholics to death at Belfast. He challenged the Duke to condemn Mr. Bonar Law's speech.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

London, Sept. 16.

Over 1,000 men took part in the Orange and green fight at the Belfast football match on Saturday. Both sides fought grimly, the one under a green flag, the other under the Union Jack, for fully half an hour.

Quite a hundred combatants were injured, 60 of them so badly that they had to be taken to hospitals. There were a number of cases of fractured skull, and one constable had an eye knocked out.

The troops in garrison at Belfast are not confined to barracks, as trouble is apprehended between soldiers and shipyard employees.

MEXICO.

Mexico City Sept. 14.

A plot to sack the city to-morrow, the anniversary of the declaration of Mexican independence, has been discovered and numerous persons connected with it have been arrested.

New York, Sept. 14.

When interviewed at El Paso, in Texas, yesterday, Senator Alden Smith, chairman of the Senate Committee inquiring into the alleged American activity in fomenting the Mexican revolution, said that so little had been done by the United States to maintain its prestige amongst the Latin-American republics that it was not surprising that the Mexican people ignored the American protests against the torture and robbery of American subjects. Mexico was rapidly approaching a crisis, and the time was ripe for an American attempt to secure an equitable settlement of the revolution.

Mexico City, Sept. 15.

Considerable excitement over the state of the country prevails in the city and serious disturbances are frequent. Yesterday mobs marched through the streets shouting for the return of ex-President Diaz and hissing President Madero. In the Chamber of Deputies a member, taking umbrage at the remarks of another member, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. He was disarmed with difficulty. The army is reported to be seriously disaffected, and the situation is said to be similar to that which existed previously to the fall of President Diaz.

GERMANY'S DEFENCES.

Berlin, Sept. 14.

The Government has decided to connect Westerland-Sylt Island (one of the North Frisian Group) with the mainland of Schles-wig-Holstein, by constructing an embankment which, will cost £250,000. The idea is to give the island railway communication and to fortify and garrison it.

General von Schott in a letter to the Press, urges the Admiralty not to wait until the embankment to Westerland-Sylt has been constructed, "as," he declares, "it is no secret that England intends to use Borkum as her base in the event of war. Therefore, the notorious leak in our North Sea defence should be promptly sealed up." He recommends the immediate construction of a war harbour at Liston on Westerland-Sylt.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

Paris, Sept. 13.

Admiral Germinet, when interviewed here yesterday, said that the action of the Minister for Marine (M. Delcasse) in concentrating the fleet in the Mediterranean was a good strategic move, and it was in accordance with France's role under the Franco-British entente, namely, guarding the mastery of the Mediterranean, thus insuring France's communications with Algeria. Similarly Great Britain, while defending her own coasts, would protect France. Both countries would probably regard the Strait of Dover as territorial water and forbid the passage of neutral vessels through it in war time.

INADEQUATE SENTENCE.

Paris, Sept. 15.

A sensation has been caused in France by the lement sentence imposed by magistrates at Beziers upon two miscreants for an atrocious act of cruelty, which caused the death of a child. The two scoundrels saturated a dog's coat with kerosene and set fire to it. The tortured animal coming into contact with a child, set its clothing ablaze, and death resulted from the burns sustained.

The sentence passed for this offence was merely two months' imprisonment, and the Public Prosecutor demands that the Court of Appeal shall review the case and impose a vastly heavier penalty.

FRENCH BANDITS.

Paris, Sept. 16.

A gang of desperados, who are imitating the methods of the "motor bandits" lately hunted down by the Paris police, has been operating in the vicinity of Orleans.

Yesterday the gang raided the country railway station at Les Aubrans, shot a ticket-collector dead and placed a dynamite bomb in the station-master's house. The murdereer of the ticket-collector escaped capture by seizing and riding off on his victim's bicycle, but three of his accomplices were arrested.

PRISON REFORM.

London, Sept. 15.

A very liberal system of reformative treatment has been provided by the regulations of the Criminals' Preventive Prison at Camp Hill, Isle of Wight.

The inmates of the prison are allowed tobacco and newspapers, they are not clad in convict garb, and provision is made for a system of liberty on parole, intermediates between custody and discharge, in order to facilitate their re-entry into ordinary civilian life.

DEAR FOOD IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 16.

Following on the recent Social-Democrat demand for cheap meat, the abolition of food duties and the admission of foreign cattle to Germany, the communal authorities of the Berlin suburb, Schooneberte are taking civic action.

They have voted £1,000 for the experimental purchase of foreign meat, which they intend to sell direct to the public. They are also offering a bounty to promote the breeding of rabbits for food purposes.

CANCER CURE.

Berlin, Sept. 15.

The claims recently advanced that a cure for cancer has been discovered are not endorsed by the conference of medical specialists in female diseases, now sitting here.

The consensus of opinion at this conference is that surgery is the only effective panacea for cancer.

IN BRIEF.

London, Sept. 13.

The Calvinistic Methodist Church in Wales has received £50,000 anonymously from one man.

Montreal, Sept. 14.

A fire broke out in a hold of the steamer Wakanui here yesterday, and caused damage to the extent of £3,000. Two firemen were overcome by smoke while coping with the outbreak, and they were rescued with great difficulty.

Washington, Sept 14.

A revolution has broken out in the Republic of San Domingo, in the West Indies, and as the lives of Americans in the country have been threatened, the United States Government has decided to intervene with a view of restoring order.

SPORTING NEWS

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Royal Bombay Club Week.

RECORD ROUND BY COOMBS.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club commenced their annual Golf week on Monday morning. This year the number of competitors taking part is so large that it is very late before the last couple come in. The course has been slightly lengthened and is in excellent playing condition and it is quite expected some record scores will be made. On Monday and Tuesday a scratch competition, against "Bogey" is being played and the first nine holes were decided yesterday morning. There were thirty-one entries for the senior and thirty-eight for the junior class and all but a very few made returns on the first day. "Bogey's" score for the course is 40 in the senior class and 44 in the junior. Up till this time Bogey's score was 41 in the senior class, but now that the ground is dry and hard the second hole, which was formerly a "Bogey" five has been reduced to four. Although this green is in such a bad condition a player may be on the green in two and take any number to hole out.

As the result of the first morning's play Coombs leads in the senior class with an advantage of three holes over Gittins, the latter being one up, while the former sent in an excellent card of four up on "Bogey." Hart comes third having squared the first nine holes with the "Colonel." Coombs was in fine form on Monday and played a really brilliant round. He had only one six on his card and holed out all the other eight holes in three or four which is a very fine performance. To the first three holes he took four each and crossed the road two up. He had an excellent chance to halve the next hole but missed a putt of a yard for five. He was again two up at the fifth hole and getting down a long putt on the sixth green increased his lead on "Bogey" to three up. Another win on the seventh green made him four up and he finished up an excellent round with a half each at the eighth and ninth, just failing to hole out a long putt for three on the last green.

Gittin played his usual steady round, but did not get the upper hand of the "Colonel" until on the last green. He halved every hole up to the eighth and just managed to get one up on the ninth where he holed out in three. Hart was "all square" on the fourth green, but lost the fifth hole and was still one down at the eighth. He got a useful three to the ninth and pushed up all square.

In the junior competition no competitor has secured any great advantage on the first day's play, the first five competitors being very close. Murray lead with one up, Watts being "all square" and Gorrie, Cresswell and and Hossack are only one down. Murray, halved the first two holes and was one up at the third. An eight at the fourth made him square. He was two up going to the eighth hole, but could only manage a four here and with a half at the ninth finished one up. Watts started badly by losing the first hole, but won the third and fourth and sixth. When he stood one up. He halved the seventh and ninth, but lost the eighth and finished up all square. Cresswell was two up at the sixth hole and under ordinary circumstances should have either won or halved some of the last three holes, but he lost all of them and was thus one down. Results:—

SENIORS.

E E Coombs	...	...	Four up
A Gittins	...	...	One up
H E Hart	...	...	All square
I R Abercrombie	...	...	One down
H F Busch	...	...	One down
F L Muir	...	...	Two down
G Cook	...	...	Three down
ai Innes Ker	...	...	Four down
J W Jessop	...	...	Four down
C A Russ	...	...	Four down
H P Thackeray	...	...	Four down
W P McMillan	...	...	Four down
R C Lowndes	...	...	Five down
C L Burns	...	...	Five down
R G Abbott	...	...	Five down
M Ferrers Nicholson	...	...	Five down
B May	...	...	Five down
T H Payne	...	...	Five down
R Kidd	...	...	Five down
R P Scott	...	...	Five down
B H L ckhead	...	...	Five down
A D Clarke	...	...	Six down
A N Thorpe	...	...	Six down
S N Powell	...	...	Six down
E Hargreaves	...	...	Six down
F Kidson	...	...	Seven down
E T Bunbury	...	...	Eight down

JUNIORS.

H B Murray	...	...	One up
T H Watts	...	...	All square
G M Hossack	...	...	One down
H T Gorrie	...	...	One down
P W Cresswell	...	...	One down
G A Phillips	...	...	Two down
J W Marshall	...	...	Two down
R B Ryall	...	...	Two down
W G Hutchince	...	...	Three down
D N Lawrie	...	...	Three down
E B H Jackson	...	...	Three down
C E Marsden	...	...	Three down
H W Kilby	...	...	Three down
H E Harrington	...	...	Three down
J Herbertson	...	...	Four down
C F Brandenburg	...	...	Four down
M O Orichton	...	...	Four down
A A Stewart	...	...	Four down
W Fraser	...	...	Five down
A G Owen	...	...	Five down
H E Standage	...	...	Five down
J Reed	...	...	Five down
J H Skelton	...	...	Five down
F A H East	...	...	Five down
A Grant	...	...	Six down
D Harrington	...	...	Six down
J E D Curry	...	...	Six down
T S Kennedy	...	...	Six down
J J Hannay	...	...	Seven down
A Foulkes	...	...	Seven down
M Bannister	...	...	Seven down
A L Clapham	...	...	Seven down
A W Baker	...	...	Eight down
A S Watson	...	...	Eight down

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

The Rovers Tournament, First Round.

COLABA SWIFTES (3) G. I. P. RAILWAY (0(

The drawn game between the Colaba Swifts and the G. I. P. Railway was played yesterday evening and resulted in the former winning the match by three goals to love.

The Swifts scored their first goal from a scrimmage, the ball being headed by Machonichie, Walker stopped it, but Redding netted smartly. The second goal was from a corner by Redding who also added a third goal beating the goalkeeper with a good shot. The Railway started badly and, until the Swifts had put in two goals, played one man short owing to Kennedy not having turned up. Gardner was asked to take his place. Score at half time :—

Swifts	3 goals
Railway	0 ,,

There was no score during the second half.

Teams :—

Colaba Swifts (dark blue) :—Goal, Bignell ; backs, Green and Kenny ; half-backs, Gaitley, Brown and Hugoes ; forwards, Broadfoot, Whykes, Redding, Machonichie and Waterman.

G. I. P. Railway (red) :—Goal, Walker ; backs, Riddley and Eagle ; half-backs, Major, Molineux and Bryan ; forwards, Alcock, Peel, Muir, Jackson and Gardiner.

Referee :—Sergt. Tilley. R. F. A. (Bangalore.)

FOOTBALL IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 30.

In the final game for the Walter Lock-Shield, the Border Regiment won from the Rangoon College by three goals to nil.

POLO.

There will be a game of Polo on the Maidan at 5-30 p. m.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Free Tramway Passes Held by Members.

YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The discussion was resumed on the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola :—That the Municipal Secretary be requested to submit a report to the Corporation on the following points:—(1) Whether it is true that some members of the Corporation have accepted 'free' tramway passes from the Bombay Tramways Company entitling them to travel all over the tramway lines "free of charge." (2) If so, to submit a list of such members stating the periods during which such passes have been held by each, and if possible, to ascertain from each such holder the amount he saved per year by the use of such passes. (3) Whether there is any resolution of the Corporation permitting or authorising members of the Corporation to accept such gifts from persons having contracts with the Corporation, and if so, to give the reference thereto and to state the circumstances under which such resolution, if any, was passed. (4) To ascertain and report on what principle the said passes have been offered to the members of the Corporation by the Tramways Company. (5) To state the date when such passes were first offered and accepted and to give a list of members who were appointed on the tramways committee after that date. (6) Whether any Municipal officers have accepted similar passes from the Tramways Company, and if so, to furnish all the information about them as is hereinbefore required with reference to the members of the Corporation.

Mr. S. S. Mistry, in continuing the debate, said that free passes were issued to so many others outside the Corporation. Editors, sub-editors, and reporters of newspapers and also police officers travelled free. Mr. Mistry himself had been given a complimentary ticket. He had been using it for the last twelve months, but not for his own benefit. He was using it to find out how the administration and management went. In fact, he continued by the help of the pass his work of finding out the defects in management which he had been doing for the last six years.

Mr. Kazi Kubiruddin said that after the discussion Mr. Jaffer would be well advised if he withdrew his motion. He submitted that no one for a moment could suggest seriously that the passes had influenced the members. It could not be conceived even for a moment that such a small present could influence members while voting on tramway questions.

Dr. Sukhia submitted that according to a section of the Act members were justified in accepting the passes. The Act did not preclude members from accepting such complimentary passes from a joint stock company. The Tramway Company was a joint stock company and therefore legally there was no objection to the passes being used by members.

CHARGE OF COWARDICE.

Dr. Sukhia then mentioned the names of Councillors appointed members of the Tramway Committee originally and remarked that they were all offered a pass and they had accepted the same. Another committee was then appointed. Dr. Sukhia continuing said some more names were added. All the aditional members then got the complimentary passes, and he said there was nothing wrong in accepting the passes. Some members, he believed had returned the pass perhaps through moral cowardice, after the motion had been notified by Mr. Jaffer. He preferred members to come forward and say that they saw no objection in accepting the pass and that they were therefore using it.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he shared Dr. Sukhia's surprise at Mr. Jaffer bringing his proposition before the meeting. It was known to him for a long time that complimentary passes were held and used by members and he (the Commissioner) could not understand why he should have brought forward the proposition at that juncture. Probably, the election time was approaching and that might have been thought an opportune occasion. However, he was of opinion that the discussion should end there because if it was prolonged, it would prevent a full discussion on a far more important matter which required their decision that day. It was the duty of the Corporation to take up and decide that subject. He had no interest in the matter. He had set forth his views before the members on the subject and they knew that it was an urgent matter. He feared that by prolonging the discussion they were stopping the Corporation from taking up the other subject.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik remarked that he was surprised at Dr. Sukhia's blowing hot and cold at the same breath. He called it moral cowardice to return the pass and in his next sentence suggested that those members who thought it was not right to keep the pass should return it. He was convinced by Mr. Jaffer that it was not right to keep the pass and he returned it.

Mr. James MacDonald said that he strongly supported the appeal made by the Commissioner to end the discussion. It had been a most painful thing for them to sit and listen to a thing like the present discussion for one hour and a quarter. A more grave and more important question was awaiting their decision.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he protested against the Commissioner attributing motives to any member for bringing forward a proposition. Probably he did not directly attribute motives, but he suggested that because the election was approaching Mr. Jaffer had brought forward this motion. They all knew Mr. Jaffer well and no such insinuations could be thrown against him. After doing work of a duller nature they sometimes entered into a jovial mood and propositions of half serious and half jocular character were brought forward, perhaps once in several years. For himself he considered that it was one of these occasions when the Corporation allowed itself to go. The Municipal Commissioner would pardon him for saying that he quite disagreed with him in the view that the discussion on this subject should be curtailed because what was going to follow was very important. If that item was not reached on the last occasion and could not be reached that afternoon, it was not the fault of the Corporation. If there was any fault at all it was the fault of the Company which came so late before them. He objected to the Commissioner's remarks that the discussion on that subject was stopped by members. As to the issuing of the passes he would give them facts of which he was in possession of as chairman of the Tramway Committee for so many years. The passes were not issued originally when the Committee was first appointed as was stated by Dr. Sukhia. At one time very serious questions with regard to the construction of the cars was descussed by the Corporation and one of the most important questions was the capacity of the brakes used on the cars. It was alleged that the brakes were not capable of stopping cars within a certain distance. In the course of a very long discussion the managing director of the Company suggested that the members of the Committee should travel in the cars and see for themselves how far the brakes were effective. Then passes were sent and members travelled by certain cars kept for them. Passes were then issued to take members of the Committee to the Company's factory and Colaba to show how the alterations in the steps were made as there was a general complaint of people falling down while mounting and dismounting cars. After some time a general complaint was made about the way in which the conductors and other servants of the Company behaved with the travelling public. It was then that the Company issued passes to members of the Committee and suggested that they should occasionally travel by the cars and bring to the notice of the Company any complaints that they might notice. In this direction, Dr. Sukhia's and Mr. Baptista's experience was of great use to the Committee and it was used with advantage in the interest of the public. He thought, however, that those passes ought to be issued through the Corporation and not directly to individual members.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar seconded and the proposition was passed.

The Commissioner then asked priority for the consideration his letter on the tramway company's request regarding tramway fare arrangements.

The voting showed that 33 voted for and 13 against. Thus the majority being less than three-fourths of the members present the matter could not be taken up.

The Corporation then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday's Meeting of the Senate.

SANITARY M. D. DEGREE.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall yesterday at 5-45 p. m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor, presided. In opening the proceedings the Vice-Chancelor paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Raymond West, to whom he referred as a strong personality and a forceful character—a big man—who had given his time, and power ungrudgingly to the service of the University. He was the only one on whom that body had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Major L. T. Rose-Hutchinson moved (i) That clause (a) of Regulation 81 in Medicine (page 115 of the Calendar for 1911-12) and the letter '(b)' in line 6 of the same Regulation be deleted and that in line 2 the words "a certificate" be substituted for the word "certificates"; (ii) That the figure '100,000' be substituted for the figure "30,000" in line 10 of the Regulation. The mover referred to an anomaly in the rules which required a certain number of years for post graduate study by candidates for the degree of M.D. in sanitary science. The matter had been considered by the Medical Faculty and the University and both had agreed that the course of lectures should be struck out. A further point was that if the regulation was allowed to stand in its present state, no candidates would be forthcoming. No such course of lectures was provided for in Calcutta or Madras. Moreover, they were not required in any other branch of the M. D. examination.

As regards the second motion Major Rose-Hutchinson argued that a town of 30,000 inhabitants did not afford sufficiant scope and practical experience to health officers and he suggested that the number should be increased to 1,00,000 inhabitants so that the certificate would show that he had been in charge of a big and not a small town. The motion was carried unanimously.

An amendment proposed by Dr. Sorab K. Nariman to move that the following words be added at the end of the proposition : "That the alterations numbered (s) take effect from the 1st September, 1912." was lost.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan moved as recommended by the Sindicate, that the Senate approved generally the proposals contained in the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider the following letters from Government, and instructed the Syndicate to conduct the necessary negotiations with Government with a view to carrying out the proposals in detail :—(i) letters sanctioning a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 and a non-recurring grant of three lakhs of rupees to the Bombay University for the development of University work; also a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13, to meat administration and inspection changes and travelling expenses of fellows ; and a letter on the question of the University's contribution towards the cost of the examination hall in connection with the science institute.

Dr. Mackikan thanked the Government of India and Bombay and referred to the changes in University education in this country. He said that the University Act was passed and the Government voted five lakhs annually for the Universities. Now they were offered a recurring a grant of Rs. 45,000 and a non-recurring grant of three lakhs. During the progress of the negotiations they were asked by Government from time to time what they intended to do with the grants. They now took the opportunity of deciding. The question was one of urgency, so he hoped they would be able to dispose of it that evening.

Referring to post-graduate teaching Dr. Mackichan said that they found in every place the great need was for some organised instruction with a view to the higher courses of the University and some means of providing for this want. They accordingly suggested a course of inter-collegiate lecturres in the M. A. Syllabus. It would also give tone to their instruction and raise the standard if they brought out some eminent specialists to lecture on his own subject. Rs. 5,000 might seem a modest sum for that, but sister Universities were inviting co-operation in that particular department, so that if the Bomboy University contributed Rs. 5,000 for the one lecturer for their own purpose, they might by co-operation be able to bring out more. By that means they would be brought into contact with the foremost minds in Home Universities, if such men would sojourn with them for a time. Dr. Parker's visit had borne fruit in that way.

THE LIBRARY.

Speaking of the library, Dr. Mackichan said that if an advanced instruction were to be given University library should be made a real library. The building had a beautiful hall, contained many volumes, but no one would call it a library. No means were provided for private study. It was only a collection of books. One task in that connection was the reorganisation of that important part of University teaching. For that the sum of Rs. 10,000 would cover the salary of the librarian and staff and an anual supply of additional volumes.

Dr. Mackichan referred to the expert adviser, whose expenses, he said, would cost Rs. 20,000. As the University was on the eve of a new development, it would not be without advantage to obtain the guidance of expert experience. Whether they got on without him or not was another question; but even those who were not enthusiastic would admit that it would contribute to the advancement of education within the University, provided the expert selected was of the right order from none but first class men occupying the highest position among educational experts. That made altogether Rs. 47,000 recurring grant, and the sum of Rs. 20,000 thus allocated for the educational expert would become available in succeeding years.

The opportunity now presented itself of converting the University into a teaching University as far as post-graduate teaching was concerned. The subject at the beginning might be made economic and it was proposed to invite Prof. Lees Smith, a man of particular training and intellectual merit.

It was a happy coincidence that the report of the Committee in its main proposals coincided with the suggestions contained in the letter of His Excellency the Chancellor.

Going on to speak of the New Science Institute Dr. Mackichan said that it gave rise to the question of buildings. With those building problems before them they were not in a position to make grants. Half-a-lakh had been for the immediate re-construction of the library. With proper arrangements the hall could contain greater number of books than at present. The remaining 2 1-2 lakhs should be ear-marked for additional buildings. One suggestion was that the whole building should be devoted to its original purpose of a library. The office should be turned out of the ground floor and for its new location and for class rooms and meeting halls and additions to the library itself large extensions would be ultimately necessary. The 2 1-2 lakhs would come in as an important contribution.

DEFEATED AMENDMENTS.

The proposition having been seconded Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas moved the following amendment:—That the words after "that" be omited and the following be substituted "a committee consisting of the following members be appointed to consider the report of the Committee of the Syndicate with instructions to submit their recommendations within one month from this day." The Vice-Chancellor, Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Dr. Mackichan, Dr. H. N. Allen, Principal Covernton, Dr. Mann, Mr. Bhabha, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Principal Robertson, Principal Paranjpye, Principal Sierp, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. P. A. Wadia, Mr. D. G. Padhye and the mover.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. K. Natarajan also moved the following amendments:—

Omit all words after "That" and substitute: "the Senate having considered the letter of the Chancellor, dated 4th July 1912, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, and Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate, on the utilization of the Government grants Rs. 45,000 recurring, and Rs. 3 lakhs, non-recurring, resolves :

(i) that the proposal to bring out for one year an expert adviser on University teaching, and to set apart Rs. 20,000 for this purpose, be approved, and that the functions of the expert to be examine into the working of higher education in all its aspects, to visit the affiliated Colleges and to report to the Senate the measures necessary to bring the University into line with present requirements, and to enable it to act in a corporate capacity for teaching purposes; (ii) that, pending the report of the expert, and as a temporary measure of relief to the affiliated Arts Colleges, in view of the Honours courses instituted under the revised Regulations the proposals of the Committee, outlined in para. 3 of the section of theis report relating to post-graduate teaching be approved except in so far as they limit the field of choice of lecturers to the staffs of the several Colleges. The Senate resolve that competent persons, whether they are employed on the staff of a College or not, should be eligible to be selected as lecturers under the scheme; (iii) that the Registrar of the University be also appointed Inspector of Colleges, and that in view to this addition to his duties and also to the large increase of routine and other work, which the new developments in contemplation will entail, the appointment or Registrar be made a full time one as part of the present scheme, and that Rs. 4,800 be set apart from the recurring grant to provide the increase of salary which would be thereby necessitated; (iv) that the proposals in section 2 of the Committee's report regarding the University Library, Reading Room and Librarian be accepted; (v) that the scheme of bringing out a cold weather lecturer be postponed for further consideration till the Senate is in possession of the Report of the expert on University education on the measures necessary to advance post-graduate teaching in the University; (vi) that the proposals of the Committee regarding the use of the non-recurring grant be accepted; (vii) that the Committees proposal with reference to the renewal of the annual grant from Government of Rs. 10,000 be approved; and (viii) that the recommendation of the Committee relating to the contribution by the University towards the cost of the Examination Halls be approved."

These were also lost.

Mr. N.A.F. Moos moved the following amendment: —that the words "except those formulated under the heading 'Non-recurring grant' " be added after the word 'letters' in line 3 of the motion ; substitute the full point at the end of the motion by a semicolon and add after the semicolon the following words : "and that the consideration of the question of the expenditure generally of the non-recurring grant be deferred until the report of the expert adviser is before the Senate."

This was also lost.

Dr. Acacio G. Viegas withdrew his motion for the abolition of the Previous Examination.

The proceedings terminated at about 8 p.m.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 30.

The following are the principal results of the fourth day's boxing at the Cameron's Tournament.

Featherweights (open to all India) (semi finals):—Drivar Chandler, "X" Battery, beat Gunner Saddler, "S" Battery ; Pte. McGinn, 7th Dragoon Guards, beat Pte. Price, Leicesters.

10st. 7lbs. (open to 9th Division), 2nd round :—Pte. Evans, 7th Dragoon Guards, beat Pte. Williams Leicesters ; Lce.-Corpl. Fagan, Camerons, beat Pte. Ashbourne, Leicesters.

Semi finals:—Lce.-Corpl. Fagan beat Pte. Evans ; Pte. Crolly, Camerons, beat Driver Humphrey, "S" Battery.

9st. 7lbs (open to 9th Division), 2nd round:—Pte. Turnham, 7th Dragoon Guards, beat Pte. Howard, Leicesters Pte. Norton, Norfolks, beat Phillips, Shropshires.

Middleweights (open to all India.) Semi-final :—Pte. Blake, Norfolks, beat Pte. Taylor, Camerons.

6 Round Contest :—Pte. Fisher, Camerons, beat Lce.-Corpl. Miles, Shropshires.

DURAND CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

In the replay of the Durand football tournament this morning the Connaught Rangers beat the West Ridings by three goals to two.

The West Kents beat the Simla Football Club by one goal to love, and the Gordons tied with the N. W. Railway team, the score being blank on both sides.

POLO AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

Two fast and interesting games were played this evening in the semi-final of the junior polo tournament. In the first match between the Poona Horse and Bangalore Gymkhana the former were giving the latter one goal, but Bangalore beat them after a close and exciting finish by four goals to two.

In the second game the 3rd Sappers and Miners had to allow the 26th Light Cavalry one goal, but 26th Cavalry won by six goals to one goal.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Annua Sports.

The annual sports of the St. Mary's High School, Byculla, was held in great eclat yesterday in the school compound. Parents, relatives, friends and admirers of the students and a number of past students were present. A lengthy programme of events was gone through. The seniors had five events and the juniors ten. The day scholars had a special event for themselves and the ex-students were allowed to participate in the sports. the 1-4 mile race being open to these. Blindfolded boxing by seniors, and Mystery Bag race and Hopping race by juniors created considerable amusement. The St. Mary's Band, which was in attendance, played good selections. The Sports Committee, consisting of the energetic Athletic Instructor, Mr. Sell, Fr. Booker, in charge of boarders, Fr. Riskein and F. Lehaefer, Rector, have spared no pains to make the function a success. To-day after a lengthy programme the sports will be concluded when the prizes will be distributed to the respective winners in various competitions.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

South Australian Immigration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of "Emigration to South Australia" has, I understand, been raised in this country recently, and I would like, through your valuable columns, to make an official announcement on the subject.

Having spent four years in the service of the P. and O. S. N. Co. in India, I was compelled through ill-health to migrate to Australia, where I took up land in South

HIGH COURT—OCT. 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Long Causes.

954-12 Craigie B and C Andrew Yule and Co vs A M Jeewanji and Co Payne and Co.
188-11 Patell and E Firaji Ma'uji Broker vs V P Late Chit M and R.
209-07 Ard H D and Co Kansyalal Baldewdas and another vs Shankerdas Shivlal G H Dalal.
813-11 Pestonji R K and Co Messrs Mulji Jetha and Co a firm Motilal Kanji and others Manockjee and P Dikshit D and S
118-12 Bicknell M R and Co Bookhabhoo and another vs Saraf Hi Ada ji Noorbhoy and others Payne and Co
163-12 Payne and Co Rattonsi Cursondas vs The Czarina Press Co Ltd Nadirshaw and D
182-12 Tyabje D and Co Morarji Keshowji and anr vs Keshowji Soamji and ors Mehta and D
634-11 Captain and V Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia vs Sorabji Hormasji Bardiwalla Payne and Co.
204-12 Jeh M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sidemanjo sub Sme B and Co
1211-12 Patell and E Sakaram Govind vs Gangabai widow D J Mantri
213-12 Malvi H M and R Bansilal Abirchand vs Shridham Gopinath Vachha and Co
220-12 Mirza M and M Abdul Rehman Mitha vs D F Kharas In person
818-11 Dubash and P Shanker Tulsiram vs Balaji Vithoba Masch and N and D ib and P
941-11 Mulla and M J B Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohar Sme B and C
47-12 Rach B and N Lalchand Dayaji vs B S Patel—Dubash and Pand Sabais and G
857-10 Khan L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Baldeo las Gopaldas—Sabnis and G.
392-12 Bick M R and Co., Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Chaganlal Bapuji Masch and N.
876-2 S B Mehta, Rai Bahdrdas Bahadur Sons vs Godara Hoosein Essji, Bick M R and Co.
61-98 Mirza M and M Halimabai vs Amirbibi, Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).
Long Causes.

623-12 Pest B K and Co Joosab Haji Osman vs Haji Jackeria Haji Oos man Cap and V.
852-12 Mulji K and C Mulji Bros vs Madhowdas Umersay Jam R and D.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

423-09 Mulji K and T Mulji Bros and Jumani vs Madhavdas Umersay Jam R and D.

Long Causes.

633-12 Bhai K and G Vassanji Sons and Co vs Meghji Khetsey and others Cap and V
236-12 Patel and E Firaji Mahuji vs Mahomed Taki Hajiabdulla and others S A Tyabji.
192-12 Dubash and P Keshowji Anandji vs Mavji Gopalji Thakar Ard H D and Co.
241-09 Shroff D and D Bhagirath Ramchand vs Hakimchand Rambhagat and Mulla and M.
66-12 Little and Co. The London County and Westminster Bank Ltd vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford S and Co.
370-11 Rogh B and N, Radhabai widow vs Valibai widow Jeh G and B.
923-11 M B Bathena P D Panwala vs M C Patel.
887-11 Vachha and Co Abdul Ahmed Meson vs Bapalal Lallubhoy Bhai K and G and Mulji K and Th.
1058-11 Payne and Co Mariambai vs Noorbai Tyabji D and Co
313-12 D J Mantri Rajaram Atmaram Joshi vs Purna Dolla and others Mat J and M and Edg G W and C.
212-12 Mat J and M Champsey Purbat and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Littie and Co Manch and N
231-12 Mat J and M Bai Hasi widow vs Anandrao Raghunath Kona L and M
162-12 T P P vs S P Pavri vs Harmukhrai Hanmanbox
157-12 Cap and V Khimji Mathuradas vs Ranchordas Kalljanji Cap and V, Ard H D and Co
518-12 Karga and S Gordhandas Haridas Valji vs Gosalji Bhikaridas Man and N and Sham M and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

1055-11 Smetham B and Co Manilal Gagoldas Sorabji Jamshedji Sidhwalla Pestonji R K and Co.
128-12 Mulji K and Th Bhimaji Chatlaji vs Ramchand Kushal and others.
308-12 Shamrao M and H Bai Baria vs Khan Bahadur Dr Rattonji R Dadina and others.
531-13 Shamrao M and H Tribhowandas Purmanandas and another vs Shrimant Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Saheb R B.
715-12 Malvi H M and R Bai Bhabhai widow vs Brijnath Sukanlal and another Captain and V.
762-12 Mulla M Beram Kolaiad Irani vs The Janshi Co-operative Association Society Ltd.
884-12 Shroff D and D Lakmichand Ramchandri Landu Valad Raghu Choudari and another.
897-12 Manekial and T Ladaba B Amrey vs Sidan and Jagonath and others Shamrao M and M
950-12 Motichand and D Hajanmal Baldeoji vs Ramchandra Sadashiv Lanebrud and another Subnis and G.
967-12 Forbes and Co Bai Ponbai vs Gopinath Jivan Kene D J Mantri

Long Causes.

975-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kanaiia Boot, a firm, Mulla and M.
51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mitra M and M.
190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mahe bin Sonich Bhicon Cap and V.
223-12 Jeh M and S Lia jahoy Motibhoy and other vs Chimanlal Maganlal Cap and V.
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormasji Sorabji Ard H D and Co
271-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ganji Mitt and D.
316-12 Ghia M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mahomed Hosein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizbai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
332-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G B Bharat Edg G W and Co.
1022-11 Malvi H M and R Muldhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bha K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Bhiraj Budhodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and another Payne and Co
762-11 Dubash and P Iswan Murar vs Jamnadas Valji Sabnis and G
890-11 Jam R and Sha Heera Varjang vs Bavgji Poonsey In Person.
897-12 Bhimji and Co. Gulmunal Narandas vs Manekial Narandas.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Commercial Causes.

1-2 J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another Litt'e and Co and Payne and Co.
563-12 Crawford B and Co Messrs. Chunilal Hiralal & Co vs Andrew Yule & Co a firm and another Craigie B and C.

References.

3-12 J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Bicknell M R and Co

Long Causes.

389-12 Cap and V Sath Ellahibux Lal Mahomed and others vs Abdul Hakim Abdul Karim Mulla and M.
413-12 Captain and V Messrs Morishita and Co vs Hussonally Sulemanji Edgelow G W and Co.
311-12 Craigie B and C The Bank of India Ltd vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Craigie B and C Motichand and D Shaishanker K and G Payne and Co.
887-11 Daphtary F and D R D Sathna and others vs Makund Sadu Kudalkar and others Dubash and P
947-11 Madhowji K and C The Advocate General of Bombay vs Purvaha widow and another Unwalla P and P
919-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Morarji Kurpar and another Mirza M and M
47-11 Bicknell M R and Co H E Jinawalla vs Ratoobai Jehangir and S
447-12 Jehangir M and S Ramdas Tekchand vs Hakumatrao Ramdas Madh K and C.
379-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbukhandas vs Bai Nani Alias Naniyahu widow Dubash and P.
789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ar lesir H D and Co.
458-05 Hiralal and Co Meghraj widow vs Moorbai widow Mahh K and G.
432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boothabai Post R K and Co.
457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Golbai widow Bagh N and Co.
902-12 Submanand S Krishnarao Gosalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
428-12 Ard H D and Co Dayaji Hirji vs Kanji Khatad Jam R and D.
1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vallibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.

THE WEATHER.

Marked Diminution in the Rainfall.

EARTHQUAKE RECORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

The depression yesterday near Jubbulpore dissipated without giving an appreciable rainfall. Fairly general rain has fallen in Mysore, and Assam, and local rain in Madras, the Deccan and Lower Burma. A few falls have also occurred on the West Coast, in south-east Madras, and in Bengal.

Principal amounts: Cochin, and Cuddapah, each two inches; Karwar, Sutna and Cherrapanji, each one; Dibrugarh, two; Akyab, one; and Victoria Point, three.

Forecast: No large change.

The Indian Ocean: The wind direction last week was normal at the Seychelles in the path of the Bay monsoon current, but it was variable at Zanzibar, where the moist air should have been flowing across the Equator to feed the Arabian Sea current. The weakness of the latter is thus accounted for.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock probably of slight intensity at its origin, about four thousand three hundred miles away, was recorded in Simla this morning at two hours, thirty-two minutes.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Sairley," Captain R.R Stone, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, reports that she experienced during the voyage fresh monsoon in the Bay of Bengal moderate to light winds and showers on the West Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30th SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Toria being sown on irrigated area. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops sowings.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking commenced and arrivals expected early. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains prospects improving. Linseed and gingelly doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. Break needed generally.

Beawar.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Crop prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Sometimes bright, sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Mornings slightly cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy, but want more rain.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Jacobabad	105·1	66 8	...	1·99
Karachi	85·6	75·0	...	3·17
Ajmer	89·6	73·7	...	12·77
Jaipur	92·7	72·6	...	28·11
Kotah	90·6	76·1	...	23·86
Bikaner	103·0	74·0	...	20·08
Dwarka	87·8	76·7	...	22·71
Veraval	84·6	68·8	...	27·82
Rajkot	101·1	69·3	...	31·49
Bhavnagar Para	86·0	71·0	...	39·00
Surat	92·4	75·1	...	52·70
Ahmedabad	100·8	74·2	...	38·21
Deesa	100·3	65·9	...	21·35
Neemuch	89·4	67·5	...	23·16
Indore	88·1	69·1	...	26·42
Jamnagore	83·3	75·3	0·82	40·36
Saugor	80·8	70·6	0·68	21·85
Hoshangabad	86·1	73·4	0·04	37·28
Khandwa	92·2	71·1	...	15·75
Akola	95·2	69·0	...	18·77
Amraoti	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	87·1	73·3	...	45·46
Chanda	90·5	75·0	...	41·65
Gaisor	83·7	74·6	...	44·25
BOMBAY	89·3	79·2	...	40·35
Ratnagiri	86·8	77·4	...	85·94
Mormugao	84·5	78·7	...	88·63
Karwar	84·2	74·0	1·14	96·54
Mangalore	98·9	64·6	...	10.97
Ahmednagar	97·1	64·5	...	6·79
Poona	95·0	70·3	...	13·21
Sholapur	93·3	74·1	...	9·55
Sitapur	84·7	71·8	...	7·30
Belgaum	81·3	68·5	0·22	63·63
Aurangabad	94·9	66·7	...	14·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	94·4	71·2	...	30·28
Hyderabad	90·3	74·2	...	19·65

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th Sept. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north Gujarat and at Rajkot. The minimum is in defect at Deesa.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 1·14" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and moderately clouded at other stations. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·22" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at most stations; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the United Provinces and south Central Provinces and increased in the Madras Deccan and on the south Malabar Coast. Local and moderately heavy rain has fallen in the south Konkan. Cuddapah reports 2·11" and Cochin 2·38."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 30th September, was 29·864 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temper ature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Major Bayley, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has returned to India and resumed charge of his office.

The Calcutta Tramway Company has no scheme of extending the tramway service to the suburbs in hand at present.

Cattle disease is widely distributed in the United Provinces and conditions are particularly bad in Kheri, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Jalaun.

Fatehpur, though the centre of a big district, is perhaps, one of the poorest municipalities in India. Its yearly income is less than Rs. 25,000.

Mr. H. Brown, Head of the Salt and Abkari Department, Cochin, has been appointed to hold an enquiry at Trichur into accusations of the receiving of bribes by a legal official of the Cochin State.

The Allahabad University building fund now amounts to Rs. 8,66,205. The contribution to the University from the Government of India grant and the interest on the invested fund amount to Rs. 2,70,929.

The Government Railway Police are inquiring into the alleged theft of a bag containing a little over a thousand rupees belonging to the East Indian Railway Company, during transit between Allahabad and Howrah.

The movement for erecting a public hall and theatre, at a cost of one lakh of rupees, to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar, to whom Darjeeling owes so much, is meeting with wide support.

The East Indian Railway have provided a footpath with fencing, between the Palmerganj station and the Poonpoon pilgrim platform, Gaya district, for the convenience and safety of the large number of pilgrims who attend this festival.

The proprietors of the Joyrampore Colliery, have arranged with the East Indian Railway for the provision of a new assisted siding off the Joyrampore-Jeennagurrah branch, which is required to serve the new workings at their Joyrampore Colliery.

Ceylon has not done with the railway trouble The whole line from Colombo to Newara Eliya is in a ferment, and in order to keep communications open, the management are coaxing the men not to take drastic action, promising to consider their grievances without delay.

Two coolie boys, aged about 8 and 10 years, while playing on the railway line on Thursday evening near Serampore station, were run over by a trolley, sustaining serious injuries necessitating their removal to the Serampore Hospital, where they died a few minutes after admission.

The traffic figures of the North-Western Railway still show phenomenal activity in the transport of wheat and other grains. For the week ending September 14th, the receipts were Rs. 18,80,000, being over five lakhs in excess of the returns for the corresponding week of last year.

On Saturday, writes our correspondent, Bhownagar received no rain although the sky was cloudy at times. At Botad, on Friday, clouds came rolling up and heavy rain was expected, but only some drops fell. There was, however, a smart shower at Kundli in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The weather is getting hotter, the temperature being 95° to 97°.

According to a mofussil contemporary there is a difference of opinion as to who is most eligible to present the address from the non-official members of the Supreme Council to the Viceroy on the occasion of the Stars entering into Delhi in December. Two names are under consideration, those of the Hon. Mr Gokhale and the Maharaja of Burdwan, and, on the score of past service, it appears to be more than probable that Mr. Gokhale will be the spokesman.

The death is announced of Lady Sandeman, relict of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of British Baluchistan. Particulars are not available, but Her Ladyship is believed to have died at her family residence in Ireland, a few weeks ago. Lady Sandeman first came to Quetta in 1882 and from then until Sir Robert's death in 1892 spent most of her time at the Residency here. She frequently accompanied Sir Robert on his periodical tours in Baluchistan, and she was with him in camp at Las Bela when he died.

The estimated opium revenue for Bengal in September was Rs. 33,25,000. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 56,53,625, being thus Rs. 23,28,625 better than the estimate. The total revenue from the six sales of Bengal opium held this year amounts to Rs. 3,27,66,110 being Rs. 1,28,16,110 more than the estimate. The revenue from Malwa opium during September was Rs. 28,54,150, or nearly seventeen lakhs better than the estimate. The total receipts from the five sales of Malwa opium held this year amount to Rs. 98,02,650, being over 56 lakhs above the estimate.

Cocaine and opium smugglers of the feminine persuasion have recently shown a truculent attitude when Excise officials have raided their premises, says the "Englishman." The other day a Bengali woman, with lathi in hand, threatened to use it on the excise men, until "reduced to docility," as the report said, by the police. On Thursday morning, it is reported, a Chinese woman, "described as an Amazon, threatened to a sault the Excise officer," and was also "brought to a state of docility and taken into custody." Have these women become inoculated with the militant suffragette microbe?

The duty on salt has been reduced considerably during the past few years, the object in view being, of course, to bring this necessary of life within the reach of the poorest. Last year, however, the price of salt rose considerably, the retail price having risen from 9 3-4 pies to 10 2-4 pies per seer, while the wholesale price, as sold from the ship's side at Calcutta, rose from Rs. 45-11-11 to Rs. 64-7 1-4 per 100 maunds. These figures relate to the imported article. The rise in price is attributed to high freights and to the formation of a combine with the object of maintaining prices at a high level, and of obviating the cutting of rates to which competition gives rise. Indians of the poorer classes, however, do not consume imported salt so that this rise in prices does not affect them.

There are a few tea estates in North-East India, notably in Cachar, which continue the manufacture of green tea. These gardens will be interested to learn from the report of the British Consul at Odessa that there has arisen a great demand for green tea in Turkistan and Russian Central Asia; and the reason given is that the Mahomedans of the Khanates have taken to tea-drinking. This does not explain, however, why there should have been such a demand for green tea. As a matter of fact tea drinking has been popular in Central Asia for many years now; and at one time the Kangra Valley planters used to do a large trade with Afghanistan and Central Asia; but the heavy transit duties levied by the Kabul Durbar killed that trade. The real reason, however, for the popularity of green tea is to be found in its peculiar stimulating properties, which the black, or fermented, tea does not possess.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who has been a recent guest at Balmoral, is father-in-law to a man prominently in the public eye at the moment, Major Hope, the new member for Midlothian, who married his eldest daughter. Lord Balfour's own career has been one of solid usefulness, and excepting when he was acting as Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria he has never occupied what Disraeli used to call the "ornamental branches" of the public service. In connection with his appointment as Lord-in-Waiting, on the first occasion on which Lord Balfour arrayed his six feet four inches in the orthodox gold-laced coat, knee breeches, and silk stockings, he went, at his children's request, to exhibit himself in the nursery in the garb of his new office. He was greatly misconcerted when the young people received him with sobs and tears instead of admiration, and on being asked what was the matter replied that they "didn't want papa to be a footman!"

There seems to be some confusion of thought in the matter of Mr. Lloyd George's connection with the Carnarvonshire village of Llanystumdwy, to which he has presented a public hall. It has been stated, for instance, that it is his native place; but as a matter of fact Mr. Lloyd George was born in York Place, Manchester. He is none the less a Welshman, with a Flemish strain in the blood. He was nearly three years old, and already fatherless, when his uncle, Mr. Richard Lloyd, brought him and his widowed mother from Bull Fold, a farm near Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, to the old home of the Lloyds at Llanystumdwy. There it was that he lived until he was articled at the age of sixteen to a firm of solicitors at Portmadoc, and how the early associations have been kept up is a matter too well known to call for comment. A good many summer visitors to North Wales find their way to the village, and few of them do not make a point of going along the road to the old bridge over the Dwyfawr and seeing the "D. L. G." cut deeply into the stone by a boy with restless fingers and a knife.

The recent centenary of Napoleon's entry into Moscow recalls a minor mystery of the great invasion which has never been satisfactorily solved. One of the Emperor's first acts on entering the ancient capital was to have the great cross taken down from the church of Ivan Veliky, which dominates the Kremlin. Whether he believed it to be of solid gold or whether he intended to punish the Russians for setting fire to the city by removing an emblem which superstition associated with the fortunes of their country, or whether he merely wished to add a new glory to the dome of the Invalides, is uncertain, but he gave orders for the great cross to be carried away when he left the city. Tradition has it that the cumbersome relic was abandoned on the march to Smolensk and sunk in Lake Semlevo, and when the lake was drained two or three years ago a careful search was made in the hope of finding it, but without success. The general opinion now is that the cross never left Moskow, but was buried under the wreckage in the Kremlin when its buildings were blown up by Napoleon. There are some, however, who assert that the Emperor was mistaken as to the identity of the relic, the real gold cross being hidden in one of the churches that escaped destruction.

There is some hope that before another year has passed Buckingham Palace will have lost its reputation of being the dirtiest-looking Royal residence in Europe. There is nothing venerable about its grimy façade, for it is a parvenu among palaces, dating no further back than the early Court life of Queen Victoria. The fact that her late Majesty had dissociated herself from Buckingham Palace for forty years before her death is responsible for the present state of things, for if it had been taken in time the grime would not have sunk in so deeply as to make its removal a matter of so great expense,

Brocket Hall, where the King is expected to stay in the late autumn, was an important political centre seventy years ago, when Lord Melbourne lived there. In the intervals of political councils, Melbourne lived a very quiet life there, dining, according to Greville, at a quarter-past seven and retiring at half-past eight. It was at Brocket that he utterred the characteristic epigram: "Nobody ever did anything very foolish except from some strong principle."

The Dowager Lady Rossmore, who by a tragic coincidence died on the very day of the publication of her son's reminiscences, was in her 86th year. She was the grandmother of the present Duchess of Newcastle, and in 1846 became the second wife of her cousin, the third Lord Rossmore, who died in 1860. The present Peer is the second son of the third lord, his first son, who was nine at the time of his lordship's re-marriage, having died at the age of 23 as the result of a steeplechase accident. The Dowager married, en secondes noces, Lieutenant-Colonel George Stacpoole, who died in 1894.

Mr. Asquith, who in mail week entered his 61st year, is one of the veterans of the present Cabinet, his age being exceeded only by Lord Morley and Mr. Birrell. The Cabinet is distinguished by the youthfulness of its members, of whom eight are still on the right side of fifty. Mr. Churchill, who is the youngest, is only 37, Lord Beauchamp is 40, Mr. Herbert Samuel 41, Mr. Walter Runciman a year older, and Colonel Seely 44. Messrs. George, Harcourt, and McKenna are all 49.

Miss Nancy Isaacs, whose appointment as Associate to her father, a High Court Judge in Australia, was recently chronicled, has just taken her seat on the Bench. The Press is inclined to be eulogistic on the way in which she performs her duties, and she has been especially congratulated on her manner of administering the oath, which is said to stand out in sharp contrast with the prosaic and careless method with which that ceremony is usually performed.

A famous convivial haunt of Burns, in the shape of the Globe Tavern at Dumfries, is at present in the market. His use of this "house of call" is shown by numerecous relics, mostly drinking vessels, but also including the poet's favourite chair. There is in addition a window on which he scratched some verses with a diamond, a "souvenir" for which a gentleman from the United States is reported recently to have made an unsuccessful bid.

The health of the Infant Don Jaime, second son of the King and Queen of Spain, is again giving cause for anxiety. Since his birth, the little Prince, who is now in his fifth year, has never been robust, and in August his condition was at one time very serious. A consultation of eminent physicians took place in mail week at San Sebastian, where the Spanish Royal family are staying.

Prince Paul Karageorgevitch, who is going to Christ Church, Oxford, is the son of Prince Arsenius, the only brother of King Peter of Servia and, failing the latter's two sons, who are both unmarried, is in the line of succession. His mother was "nee" Princess Aurora Demidoff de San Donato, sister of the present Prince Demidoff de San Donato, but she was divorced some time ago, and has since died.

"The Emperor, when in Switzerland, is reported to have said, with a certain melancholy, that he would greatly like to revisit Paris, which he had only seen once in his youth." But this "once" ought to have been "twice," though, perhaps, his Majesty did not think it worth while referring to his presence at the Tuileries in 1867, during the exhibition of that year, when he was taken to the French capital with his parents. He was then in his eighth year, and "Lulu," the Prince Imperial, with whom he played in the gardens of the Tuileries, was his senior by three years. Prince William's next appearance in Paris was in the autumn of 1878—the year of the Berlin Congress. He was then a student at Bonn, and, on his way home from a visit to his English grandmamma at Balmoral, he made a most audacious, if quite incognito trip to "La Ville Lumiere," and did all the sights, including the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, where the new German Empire had been proclaimed. Apart from his dimissal of Bismarck, this was, perhaps, the boldest thing the Emperor ever did; but it is vouched for by his own father in a letter to King Charles of Roumania.

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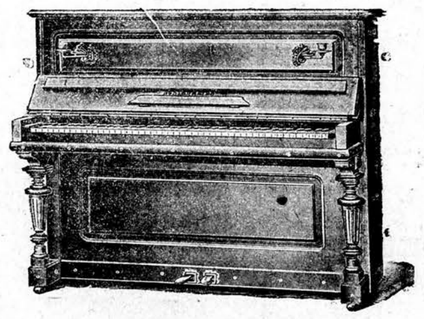

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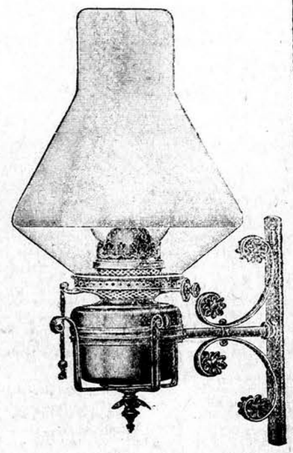

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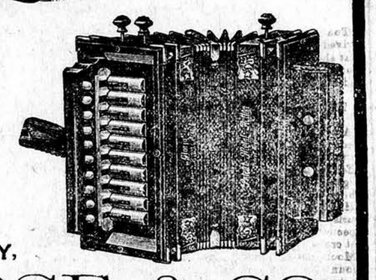

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